

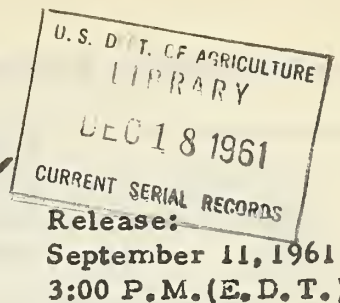
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*Figure 1-9  
5-2-61*

# Crop Production



## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1961

Corn for grain production prospects jumped 5 percent during a favorable August to 3.5 billion bushels, 17 percent above average but 10 percent below the 1960 crop.

All Spring Wheat, at 153 million bushels, is up 4 percent from a month ago but is 38 percent below last year and 40 percent below average.

Oat production is estimated at 994 million bushels, up 1 percent from a month ago but 22 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain prospects improved 6 percent during August, to 480 million bushels, but remained sharply below the 1960 crop of 608 million bushels because of reduced acreage.

Soybean production prospects moved up 5 percent during August, and the forecast of 720 million bushels exceeds the previous record large crop in 1958 by 24 percent.

Peanuts are now forecast at 1,768 million pounds, almost 5 percent above August 1 as the indicated yield neared the record high yield of 1960.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 192 million hundredweight, 10 percent above last year's crop.

Apples are forecast at 125 million bushels, unchanged from August 1, 15 percent more than the 1960 crop, and 12 percent above average.

Peach production, at 77 million bushels, is 4 percent more than last year and 22 percent above average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Crop Reporting Board
Statistical Reporting Service	Washington, D. C.
CrPr 2-2 (9-61)	

CROP	: YIELD PER ACRE :				: PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	:		: Indi- :		:		: Indicated	
	:Average:		: cated :		:Average:		:	
	:1950-59:	1960	:Sept. 1:	1960	:1950-59:	1960	: Aug. 1, 1961	: Sept. 1, 1961 1/
			:19611/:					
Corn for grain	bu. :	44.1	54.5	60.4	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,352,037	3,519,500
Wheat, all	" :	19.7	28.0	23.5	1,094,770	1,350,339	1,204,096	1,210,477
Winter	" :	21.0	27.6	26.1	839,240	1,103,895	1,057,540	1,057,540
All spring	" :	16.4	20.7	14.0	255,530	246,444	146,556	152,937
Durum	" :	13.8	20.8	12.1	25,258	34,105	17,906	18,547
Other spring	" :	16.8	20.7	14.3	230,272	212,339	128,650	134,390
Oats	" :	36.3	43.3	40.9	1,281,781	1,150,774	981,976	993,512
Barley	" :	28.6	31.0	28.8	353,737	427,018	368,142	380,416
Rye	" :	14.2	19.7	16.9	23,907	32,491	25,867	25,867
Flaxseed	" :	8.3	9.1	7.7	35,526	30,409	19,354	20,905
Rice	100 lb. bag :	2/ 2,802	2/3,424	2/3,548	49,683	54,612	56,148	56,632
Sorghum grain	bu. :	23.8	39.8	44.0	298,968	608,235	454,564	480,109
Cotton	bale :	2/ 362	2/ 446	2/ 437	13,553	14,272	13,918	14,262
Hay, all	ton :	1.52	1.76	1.68	110,769	118,091	109,800	110,950
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,614	8,627
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.20	2.45	2.31	56,254	67,137	62,642	63,141
Hay, clover & timothy 3/	" :	1.48	1.64	1.60	25,513	23,943	22,282	22,741
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.08	1.17	1.28	4,998	3,790	3,564	3,615
Beans, dry edible	" :							
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag :	2/ 1,157	2/1,252	2/1,317	16,711	17,912	17,858	18,556
Peas, dry field	" :							
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag :	2/1,215	2/1,088	2/1,042	3,415	3,241	3,186	3,449
Soybeans for beans	bu. :	21.4	23.6	26.6	391,162	558,771	683,132	720,356
Peanuts 4/	lb. :	979	1,265	1,248	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,688,800	1,768,125
Potatoes:	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354	4,354
Early spring	" :	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636	4,636
Late spring	" :	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983	26,983
Early summer	" :	105.5	149.7	152.2	12,363	14,637	15,050	15,020
Late summer	" :	170.8	202.7	202.0	33,636	34,552	35,151	35,247
Fall	" :	176.3	185.1	188.8	156,685	175,042	189,555	192,199
Total	" :	164.6	184.3	188.8	234,592	257,435	275,729	278,439
Sweetpotatoes	" :	59.9	77.1	75.9	18,898	15,636	14,687	15,151
Tobacco	lb.:	1,418	1,703	1,710	2,048,896	1,943,487	1,986,925	1,997,200
Sugarcane for sugar	" :							
and seed	ton :	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302	9,302
Sugar beets	" :	16.4	17.2	17.1	13,324	16,421	18,745	18,690
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 271	2/ 292	2/ 333	32	20	23	24
Hops	lb. :	1,538	1,575	1,549	48,604	45,976	36,675	35,942
Pasture	pct.:	5/ 74	5/ 81	5/ 83	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.



CROP		PRODUCTION (In thousands)			
		Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated	
				Aug. 1, 1961	Sept. 1, 1961 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. : 2/ 111, 848		2/ 108, 515	125, 115	125, 155
Peaches	" : 2/ 63, 130		2/ 74, 315	74, 989	77, 262
Pears	" : 2/ 29, 220		25, 621	26, 455	26, 225
Grapes	ton : 2, 937		2, 997	3, 123	3, 230
Cherries	" : 2/ 219		2/ 187	236	236
Apricots	" : 2/ 199		2/ 243	193	191
Cranberries	bbl. : 1, 040		2/ 1, 341	---	1, 198
Pecans	lb. : 152, 322		187, 500	224, 200	229, 500

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961
Oranges	pct. : 71		66	71	67
Grapefruit	" : 63		60	75	65
Lemons	" : 75		74	57	71

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION


MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59			1950-59		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
July	11, 259	10, 750	11, 014	4, 598	5, 016	5, 012
August	10, 344	10, 006	10, 263	4, 340	4, 798	4, 847
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	85, 191	85, 734	86, 747	41, 457	42, 393	41, 645

CROP	A C R E A G E			
	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average			1961 pct.
	1950-59	1960	1961	of 1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,639	71,443	58,275	81.6
Wheat, all	56,245	51,859	51,450	99.2
Winter	40,188	39,977	40,548	101.4
All spring	16,056	11,882	10,902	91.8
Durum	1,869	1,640	1,527	93.1
Other spring	14,187	10,242	9,375	91.5
Oats	35,510	26,554	24,320	91.6
Barley	12,282	13,763	13,225	96.1
Rye	1,674	1,652	1,528	92.5
Flaxseed	4,332	3,341	2,732	81.8
Sorghum grain	11,594	15,301	10,901	71.2
Rice	1,808	1,595	1,596	100.1
Popcorn	174	156	202	129.5
Cotton	18,737	15,309	15,652	102.2
Hay, all	73,006	66,958	66,156	98.8
Hay, wild	12,789	11,407	10,969	96.2
Hay, alfalfa	25,605	27,368	27,380	100.0
Hay, clover and timothy <sup>1/</sup>	17,321	14,588	14,240	97.6
Hay, lespedeza	4,628	3,233	2,827	87.4
Beans, dry edible	1,446	1,431	1,409	98.5
Peas, dry field	279	298	331	111.1
Soybeans for beans	18,045	23,639	27,100	114.6
Peanuts <sup>2/</sup>	1,609	1,410	1,417	100.5
Potatoes				
Winter	28	21	24	111.4
Early spring	26	28	25	90.1
Late spring	170	134	134	100.7
Early summer	119	98	99	100.9
Late summer	199	170	174	102.3
Fall	888	946	1,018	107.7
Total	1,429	1,397	1,475	105.6
Sweetpotatoes	320	203	200	98.5
Tobacco	1,466	1,141	1,168	102.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	305	330	352	106.8
Sugar beets	810	957	1,090	113.9
Broomcorn	243	139	148	106.3
Hops	32	29	23	79.5

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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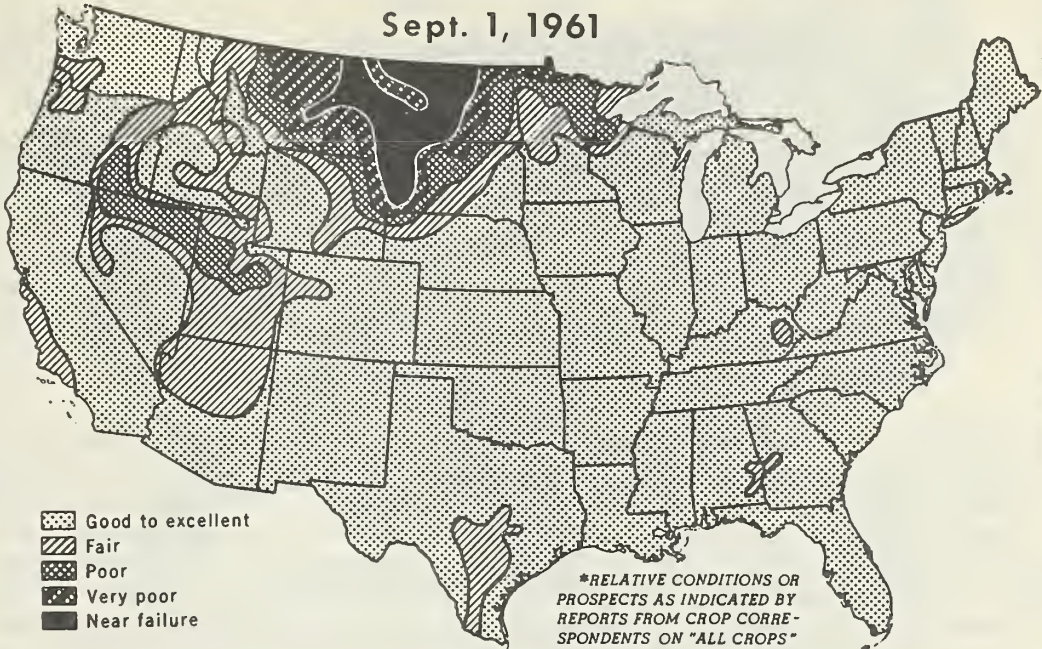
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## FEED CROP PROSPECTS\*

Sept. 1, 1961



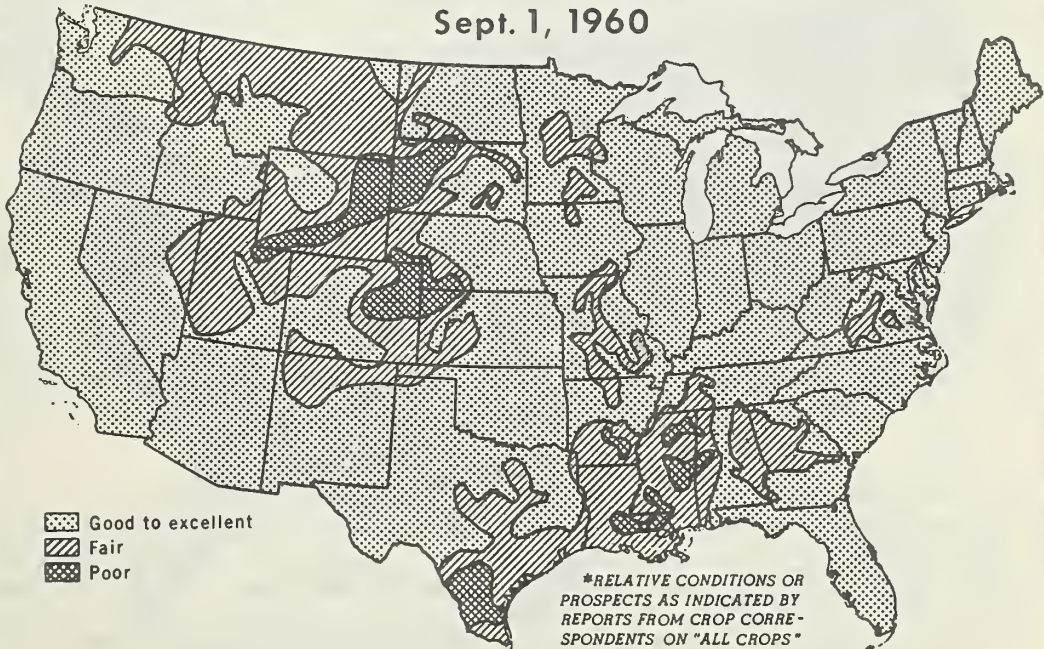
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STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

## FEED CROP PROSPECTS\*

Sept. 1, 1960



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

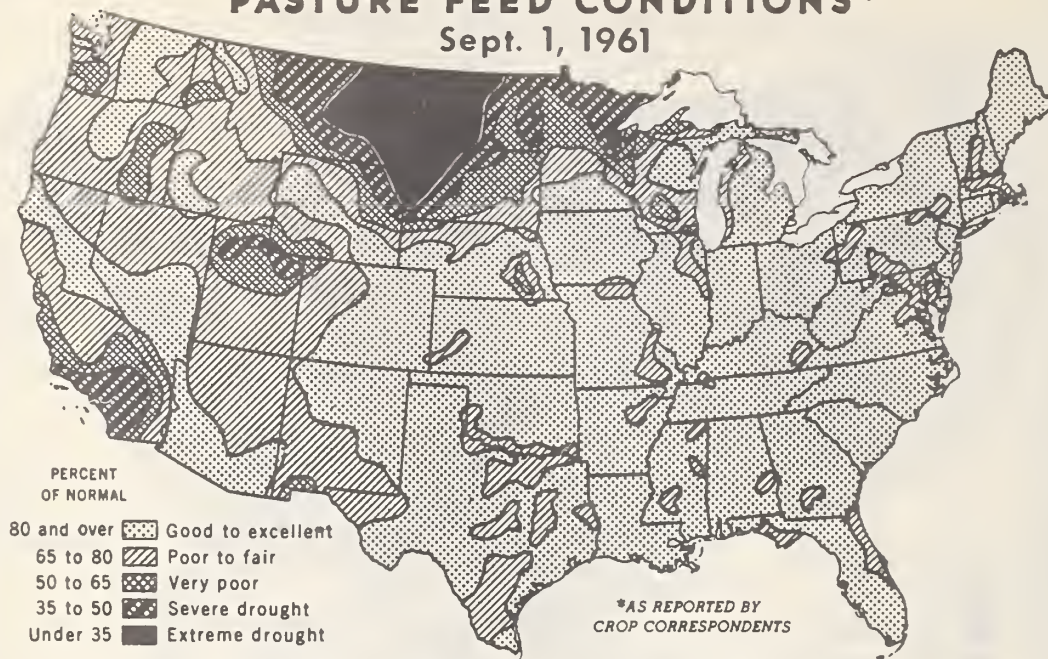
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## PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Sept. 1, 1961



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

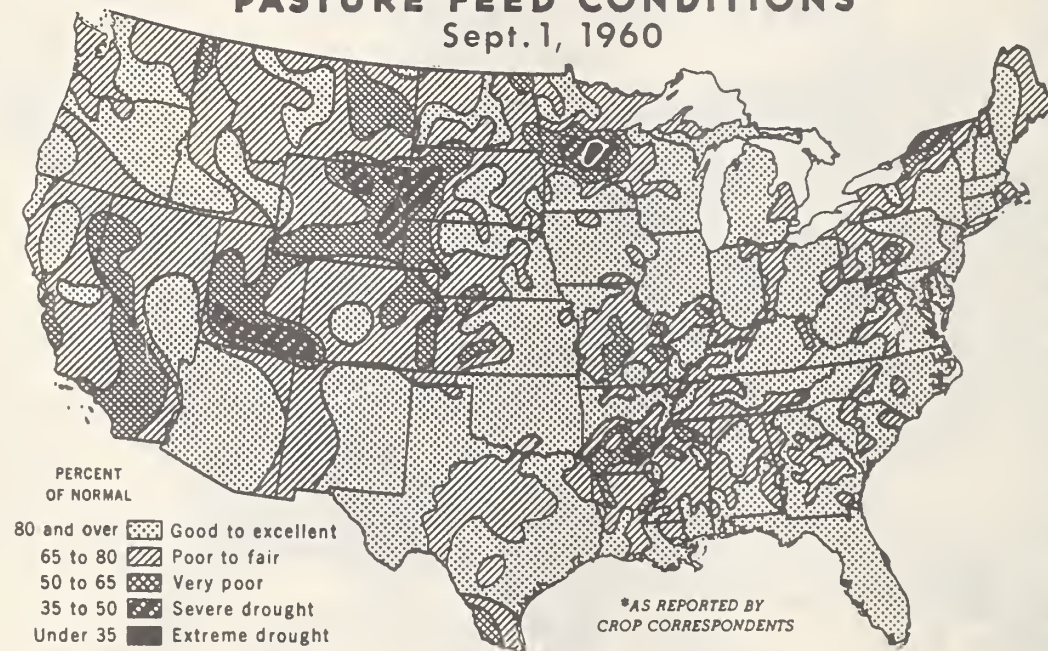
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8049-60 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1961

Crop Prospects Improve Sharply in August

August was a month of improvement in prospects for nearly all crops. Improved outlook for feed grain and oilseed crops provided most of the boost which raised the all crops production index to 116 on September 1. This is 3 points above a month earlier and compares to the record of 121 for 1960. All groups in the index except sugar crops held steady or recorded small raises from a month ago. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 leading crops advanced 4 points during August to 144 surpassing the previous high of 143 recorded in 1958 and 1960.

Feed Grain Prospects 4 Percent Above August 1

Nearly perfect weather for corn and sorghum grain development added 6 million tons to the total feed grain tonnage. The September 1 total of 137 million tons is 11 percent less than the 1960 output, chiefly because of the decrease in corn and sorghum acreage. The 1961 indicated yield of corn, 60.4 bushels per acre, rocketed past last year's record of 54.5 bushels. The sorghum grain yield of 44.0 bushels per acre is also a record, exceeding the 1960 high by more than 4 bushels. Barley and oats showed some improvement over a month earlier but output of each crop is well below last year due to reductions in both acreage and yield. The map on page 5 illustrates feed crop prospects as reported by crop reporters across the Nation. These reports take into account the production of feed grains and hay as well as pasture feed production for the fall and winter. Prospects are generally good to excellent over much of the country. Near failure of feed crops was reported for parts of eastern Montana and Wyoming and western North and South Dakota. Poor and very poor prospects are indicated in portions of other northern Plains States and in scattered locations in the mountain region.

Food Grains Improve Slightly

Total food grain output is reported to be only slightly larger than the forecast of a month ago. Spring wheat harvest was accelerated by above normal August temperatures so that combining was practically completed by the end of August. Yield per acre averaged 14.0 bushels, 0.6 bushel higher than expected last month as late fields were benefited by showers in late July and early August. Rice progressed under excellent conditions in most areas. Harvest is about one-fourth completed in Texas and Louisiana, but not yet under way in other States. New estimates for winter wheat and rye are not made on September 1.

Excellent Improvement in Oilseed Crops

Soybeans responded to near ideal growing conditions in August and the indicated yield on September 1 of 26.6 bushels was up 1.4 bushels from August 1 and still farther surpassed the previous record of 24.2 bushels per acre. Total soybean output of 720 million bushels exceeds the previous high in 1958 by 24 percent, as the record yield is coupled with an expanded acreage.

Cotton prospects improved, and the current estimate is for a crop practically the same as last year. Good conditions continue to prevail in

western cotton States, but below normal temperatures delayed maturity in the eastern half of the Cotton Belt. Frequent rainfall in central and eastern cotton States hampered effective use of insecticides and delayed the harvest of early fields.

A near record yield of peanuts is now developing as prospects improved 5 percent over a month ago. Vine growth was above average but frequent rains delayed harvest in the southeastern area. In the Southwest, New Mexico has record yield prospects with Oklahoma and Texas indicated yields exceeded only by last year.

Flaxseed harvest was ahead of normal as high August temperatures speeded crop maturity. Early August rains improved yields, especially of late fields, and the September 1 forecast is 8 percent above last month although only a little more than two-thirds of last year's crop.

#### Flue-Cured Tobacco Improves--Other Types Steady or Lower

A 2 percent increase over August 1 in estimated poundage of flue-cured tobacco more than offset smaller prospects for most other types of tobacco. August rainfall and temperature favored flue-cured output while excessive rain and local hail damage lowered prospects in the important burley area. The prospective yield per acre of all tobacco, 1,710 pounds, exceeds last year's record average yield of 1,703 pounds. Fire-cured tobacco held last month's prospects while the dark air-cured crop was down slightly. Cigar filler and binder types showed moderate declines while wrapper production was unchanged.

Sugarcane prospects held at the high level of a month ago and about one-fifth larger than last year. Sugar beet production is now expected to be slightly less than the August 1 forecast but still nearly 1½ percent above 1960. Disease damage in California was greater than expected earlier. Prospects were lowered by dry soils and high temperatures in the Dakotas but improved outlook in other areas were nearly offsetting.

#### August Weather Favors Crop Progress

Above normal temperatures speeded crop development across the northern part of the Nation, especially benefiting the eastern Corn Belt and North Atlantic regions. The Northern Plains States continued to suffer from accumulated moisture shortages which were aggravated by the high August temperatures. Rainfall was generally adequate over most of the rest of the country and unexpected August showers brought some relief to the dry inter-mountain area but did not greatly affect long standing moisture deficiencies.

Near perfect growing conditions in the Corn Belt added to the excellent corn prospects of a month ago. Vegetative growth is rank, and maturity is about normal in central and northern Corn Belt States although still lagging a week or so in the eastern Corn Belt. Soybeans also made excellent growth in all major producing areas and the higher late August temperatures advanced maturity to about normal stages. Small grain harvest was delayed by frequent showers in the East North Central and North Atlantic States but above normal temperatures hastened maturity and advanced harvest in the Northern Plains. Small grain harvest was practically complete by September 1. Flax harvesting was also well advanced.



The South Atlantic and South Central regions had generally adequate rainfall during August with some local storms causing serious flash floods. Temperatures averaged below normal, and crop progress continues to lag behind the usual pace. Frequent showers interfered with cotton insect and disease control. Precipitation was relatively light in Oklahoma and Texas during August but earlier moisture accumulation was generally sufficient to maintain crop prospects.

High temperatures continued to raise needs for irrigation water in the Western States, although August rains helped stretch critical water supplies. In general, crops maintained earlier prospects in most of this area.

#### Dry Bean Yield Per Acre at Record Level

The indicated yield per acre of 1,317 pounds of dry beans exceeds the previous record of 1,297 in 1959. August growing conditions were favorable in all areas although New York and Michigan would welcome drier weather for harvest. Sharply improved prospects for dry peas were reported as late planted peas made good recovery from the extreme heat of late June and early July in the Washington-Idaho area. The current estimate is 8 percent above a month ago and 6 percent above last year's small crop.

#### Pastures Above Average--Hay Tonnage Up

Pasture condition on September 1 was reported at 83 percent of normal--9 points above the 1950-59 average for this time of year. Pastures were better than usual in the North and South Atlantic and South Central regions. Excellent pastures in the East North Central States and in Iowa and Kansas were in sharp contrast to extreme drought conditions in North Dakota and parts of adjoining States. Showers in the mountain area brought some new growth to pastures and ranges but did not offset earlier dry weather. Chief benefits came from an extension of the late season grazing and reduced needs for supplemental feeding.

August was generally favorable for growth of hay crops but rainy weather harrassed farmers trying to cut and store a good quality crop. Hay prospects were up in all regions and total tonnage is expected to be slightly above average but 6 percent less than last year.

#### Winter Wheat Seeding Preparations Active

Wheat farmers in nearly all wheat prodcing States were actively preparing fields for seeding the 1962 wheat crop. Planting started in mid-August in Texas and some fields are already up with sufficient moisture to get the crop off to a good start. Well over half of the wheat seed beds have been prepared in Oklahoma where seeding is well along in the Panhandle. Summer fallow lands in Kansas have accumulated a good moisture reserve and late August rains helped put surface soils in condition for seeding. Seeding has begun but the bulk of the drilling is expected in the next few weeks. In Nebraska and South Dakota, seeding is expected soon but additional moisture will be needed to insure good fall growth.



Seeding was rapid in Colorado and Washington in late August. A few early seeded fields in Washington emerged to thin, uneven stands, and farmers are waiting for fall rains before extensive seeding gets underway.

#### Fruit and Nut Crop Prospects Above Last Year and Average

Production of noncitrus fruits is expected to total 8 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average. Larger crops than in 1960 are in prospect for all major fruits except apricots. Only minor changes in the estimates occurred since August 1. The peach crop improved 3 percent during the month, mostly in the California Clingstones. Grape prospects also increased 3 percent. Pears, plums, and apricots declined one percent each. The apple crop estimate remained practically the same as on August 1 at 125 million bushels which is 15 percent over last year and 12 percent more than average.

Total tonnage of edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) promise to be 19 percent more than in 1960 and 35 percent above the average crop. The estimate for pecans advanced 2 percent during August, and walnuts improved 7 percent. The pecan crop, estimated at 229,500,000 pounds, is a record high.

#### Fresh Market Vegetables Below Average

Processing crops above September 1 estimates, accounting for about four-fifths of the total fall vegetable production, indicate a 1961 fresh market vegetable total 4 percent less than 1960 and average. Most of the decrease is the result of substantially lower production of celery and tomatoes. Smaller declines are indicated for carrots, lettuce, and green peas. Increases expected for snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, and spinach are only partly offsetting.

Forecasts for 8 processing vegetable crops indicate a 1961 tonnage 11 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Expected production exceeds last year for all crops and, except for green peas, exceeds the 10-year average. Record crops of green lima beans and snap beans are indicated.

#### Egg and Milk Production Above Last Year

August egg production was 1 percent above a year earlier as increases in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States more than offset decreases in the North Atlantic and North Central States. The number of layers averaged 1 percent larger than last year while rate of lay was practically unchanged. Total egg output for the first 8 months of 1961 was 2 percent less than the same period in 1960. Potential layers on September 1, including pullets not of laying age, were 1 percent larger than a year ago.

Milk production in August was 3 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below the 1950-59 average for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS  
UNITED STATES, 1949-61 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops	Feed 1/: grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vege- tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959	117	140	115	93	106	134	102	89	158
1960 2/	121	142	119	110	107	130	100	96	171
1961 3/	116	126	111	100	110	149	100	99	206

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

**CORN:** The 1961 corn crop to be harvested for grain is now estimated at 3,520 million bushels, 10 percent below the 1960 production, but up 5 percent from the August 1 forecast and 17 percent larger than average. The acreage for grain is down 18 percent from last year but the prospective yield per acre is up about 11 percent. The yield per acre is indicated at 60.4 bushels compared with 57.5 bushels a month ago, 54.5 bushels in 1960 and the average of 44.1 bushels. In the 44 States estimating corn for grain, 25 report record high yields per acre with all but the Dakotas and Nebraska in the Corn Belt in this category. Favorable weather, a high plant population, extensive use of fertilizer and growing corn on the better land are principal factors accounting for this increase in output per acre.

August weather was generally favorable for corn in all areas and particularly in the principal States. Rainfall was sufficient except for an area north from eastern North Carolina to Delaware, portions of the Dakotas and Nebraska and unirrigated sections in the West. It was slightly excessive in South Carolina and Georgia. Temperatures were not high enough to be damaging, and the warmer than usual weather in the Western States and on the northern fringe States actually favored the crop. Except for some corn rootworm in Nebraska, no extensive insect or disease damage has been reported. Picking is underway from Texas to Georgia, with harvest nearly half completed in Texas. Elsewhere, development is about average and frost damage is not considered a serious threat at this time. In Illinois all of the crop is in or past the dough stage with one-half dented. In Iowa over a third has reached the dent stage, compared with over a fourth in Minnesota. Most corn in Missouri has dented.

In the Corn Belt September prospective grain production of 2,976 million bushels was five percent above the August 1 estimate, 9 percent short of 1960 but 22 percent above average. The indicated yield per acre in each of Iowa and Illinois is 17 bushels above average. The Iowa yield is 10 bushels above last year and the Illinois yield is up 8 bushels.



Present production prospects in the North Atlantic area are 6 percent short of last year but 6 percent above average. Prospects in the South Atlantic area are down 13 percent from 1960 but 7 percent above average while in the South Central area they are 10 percent below last year and 19 percent below average. In the West, September 1 prospective production is 18 percent short of last year but 13 percent above average.

The share of U.S. production by areas is almost the same as a year ago but compared with the 10 year average, the Corn Belt has increased from 81 to 85 percent, with most of this increase coming in the Western Corn Belt. The proportion is down slightly for the South Atlantic and dropped from 9.2 to 6.4 percent for the South Central area.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,210 million bushels, up slightly from a month ago, 11 percent above average but a tenth below 1960 production. The increase from August 1 reflects improved prospects in the spring wheat areas, with durum wheat increasing a little more than a half million bushels and other spring nearly 6 million bushels. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 1,058 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat, at 23.5 bushels, is the third highest of record and compares with the average of 19.7 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 134 million bushels, nearly 6 million bushels above the August 1 forecast but the smallest production since 1936 and more than a third below the 1960 production. The yield at 14.3 bushels per acre is the smallest since 1954 and compares with the average of 16.8 bushels.

Harvest of other spring wheat is complete except for local areas at higher elevations in the northern Rocky Mountain States. Final yields held near earlier expectations, with minor increases from last month in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado and Utah partially offset by lower yields in Montana and Oregon.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 18.5 million bushels, up a little more than a half million bushels from August 1, but only slightly more than half of last year's production, a fourth below average and the smallest since 1954, a serious rust year. The yield of 12.1 bushels per acre compares with 20.8 bushels in 1960 and the 10-year average of 13.8 bushels.

At the close of August, harvest was complete except for a few local areas along the Canadian border. The welcome moisture and more moderate temperatures received over the Northern Plains during late July and early August was favorable for the "head fill" of the later acreage. Yields in the Dakotas and Minnesota pushed above earlier expectations with the test weight and quality good. Harvest progressed under favorable conditions, holding harvest losses to a minimum. Montana yields declined during August.

OATS: Production of oats is estimated at 994 million bushels, 14 percent below last year's crop and 22 percent less than average. This is slightly above the August 1 forecast as yields per acre in several States turned out above earlier expectations.



Production in the North Central States is estimated at 798 million bushels, 17 percent less than last year and nearly a fourth below average. Rains and wet weather caused harvest delays, particularly in Ohio and Indiana, and the windup was later than usual in most States. A few fields were not yet harvested on September 1. Unfavorable harvest weather in Ohio and Indiana and hot, dry weather in the Northern Plains limited yields. In most other States in this region, yields are only 1 to 2 bushels below record levels.

In the North Atlantic States, wet humid weather delayed harvest and severe storms resulted in lodging and some losses. However, record yields are being realized in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Southern States, harvest was virtually completed by August 1 with generally good yields. In the West, some acreage, mostly at higher elevations, remains to be harvested. August rains brought improved yield prospects to the late acreage in some areas.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production, estimated at 720 million bushels, surpasses all previous records. The current estimate is 5 percent above the August 1 forecast, 29 percent above last year, and 84 percent above the 10-year average. This huge production is the result of both the highest acreage of record and record high yields per acre. The U.S. average yield of 26.6 bushels per acre compares with 23.6 bushels last year and the previous record of 24.2 bushels per acre in 1958.

The near ideal weather which prevailed a month ago continued during August and the crop made vigorous growth and progress during the month. Soybeans are well advanced, considerably ahead of last year, and only slightly later than average.

In the North Central area, yields are reported at record levels in most of the important States. Prospects improved or remained the same as a month ago in all States of the area except North Dakota, where the crop has been damaged by drought. The Ohio crop is near normal development with leaves on about one-sixth of the plants turning yellow by September 1. Indiana conditions have been excellent and the crop is also at about the usual stage of maturity. In Illinois, for the week ending September 6, three-fifths of the soybeans were turning yellow compared to one-half last year and the average of seven-tenths. The Illinois plants are taller than usual, which has caused some lodging. In Minnesota about 40 percent of the acreage is turning yellow, while a few fields of early varieties are ripe. Development in Iowa is ahead of last year and slightly ahead of average. Virtually all the crop was showing pods by August 28. This compares with 85 percent podded on that date last year. The Missouri crop is in excellent condition although still mostly green and a little later than usual.

In the North and South Atlantic and South Central areas weather during August was extremely favorable. Yield prospects in all producing States either improved or remained the same as a month ago. Arkansas, one of the heavy producers, expects a record yield, although a part of the crop is later than usual. Some of the early varieties there are beginning to mature, but the bulk of the acreage is in the midst of blooming and setting pods.

BARLEY: Production of barley is estimated at 380 million bushels, an increase of 3 percent from the August 1 forecast. This is 11 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average. Yield is indicated at 28.8 bushels per acre, compared with 31.0 bushels last year and the average of 28.6 bushels.

Lower production and yields are caused principally by low moisture supplies in the early growing stages, especially in the Northern Plains States. Planted acreage is down only slightly from last year. Abandonment due to drought is up from 1960, while yield per harvested acre is down 7 percent. The important barley producing States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota show sharp yield decreases from a year ago.

During August, as harvest was nearing completion, yield prospects improved. Declines in New York and Oregon were more than offset by improvement in the drought area of the Dakotas and Minnesota, as well as Colorado, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Local showers in early August in the northern States were reported as the main reason for slightly improved yield prospects through August. Low harvesting losses due to favorable weather also helped improve final yields.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 56.6 million bags (100 pound equivalent). This is 1 percent above the August forecast and 4 percent above 1960 production. The yield per acre of 3,548 pounds is a record high and compares with the previous record of 3,424 pounds produced in 1960 and the average of 2,802 pounds.

Production prospects in the Southern rice area made moderate improvement during August and stood at 42.8 million bags by September 1, an increase of 4 percent over last year and 11 percent above average. The crop progressed under very favorable conditions, and by September 1 gave evidence of establishing new record high yields in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri, with record-equalling yields in Mississippi. Crop development is later than usual but is not expected to affect yields unless an early frost occurs. Harvest is about one-fourth completed in Louisiana and Texas, just getting underway in Arkansas, and is expected to start in Mississippi in late September.

California rice made excellent progress during August, pushing yields and production to new record highs. Warm August weather promoted rapid growth and development, and some early variety fields are being drained. Stands are good with some heavy fields lodging.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is now forecast at 480 million bushels. This is 6 percent above the August 1 forecast but about a fifth less than last year's record crop. Favorable growing conditions in nearly all sorghum producing States pushed the average yield to a record 44.0 bushels per acre, 4 bushels above the previous high of 39.8 bushels in 1960. Record yields are expected in all producing States west of the Mississippi River except South Dakota and Arkansas. In the eastern part of the Nation, yields are near or equal to previous highs.



The Government Feed Grain Program offered substantial incentives for reducing acreage, and the acreage for harvest as grain, estimated at 10,901,000 acres, is nearly 30 percent less than the acreage harvested last year. This is the smallest acreage since 1956 when only 9,209,000 acres were harvested for grain. Most of the decrease occurred in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska but all States except South Dakota, South Carolina, and Virginia show smaller acreages for grain than in 1960.

The four major States--Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska--this year account for 87 percent of the total estimated production. Harvest is nearing completion in south Texas and is underway in the Low Plains. Yields on fields harvested to date have been excellent and yield prospects for later fields are promising.

In Oklahoma nearly a fifth of the crop is mature and harvest has started in the southwestern part of the State. The Kansas crop is well headed with about one-third of the fields showing color. In Nebraska, hot, dry weather slowed growth in some areas but prospects are generally good. Hot, dry weather hurt the crop in western South Dakota but good yields are expected in the eastern third of the State. The Colorado crop has made good growth and early fields are starting to ripen. In New Mexico, sorghum is 80 percent headed and moisture is adequate to maintain good growth. Harvest has started in southern parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Prospects in most States east of the Great Plains improved during August.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects improved during August in all producing areas. Current production is estimated at 18.6 million bags (100 pounds clean basis) up 4 percent from a month ago, 4 percent above last year, and 11 percent above average. The yield of 1,317 pounds per acre is an all time high. This compares with 1,252 pounds last year and the previous record of 1,297 pounds per acre in 1959.

In the Northeast bean area, weather was generally favorable with moisture adequate to excessive. Prospects improved in both New York and Michigan. The continued wet, muggy weather in New York has been an encouragement to disease and dry weather is needed to prevent serious damage. Dry, warm weather is also needed in Michigan so that harvest of the record crop may proceed satisfactorily.

Prospects in the Northwest dry bean area are higher than a month ago. Nebraska conditions improved sharply and an excellent yield is in prospect for that State. Washington also indicates higher yields than on August 1, while other producing States of the area show no change from a month ago.

In the Southwest Pinto bean area conditions improved substantially from last month, with higher yields indicated in each producing State. California prospects changed little from a month ago. Baby Lima yields improved while Large Limas and "other" beans remained the same. The Baby Lima crop is a little late, and harvest has not yet started. The growing season in the major Large Lima areas has been good. Some have been cut but few have been threshed. Some early Pinks and Blackeyes have been harvested.



DRY PEAS: Dry pea prospects improved sharply from a month ago with production estimated at 3,449,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), up 8 percent from August 1. Current indicated production is 6 percent above last year's relatively small crop and is slightly higher than the 10-year average production. The U.S. yield, at 1,042 pounds per acre, compares with 1,088 pounds last year and the average yield of 1,215 pounds per acre.

Harvest in the important States--Idaho and Washington--was complete by September 1. The crop in these States was damaged severely by heat in late June and July, but the later planted peas made a good recovery and final yields turned out better than expected. Drought caused further damage in the minor producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota and yield prospects in both States dropped from a month ago.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is forecast at 1,768 million pounds, almost 5 percent above August 1 prospects. This increase reflects improved yield prospects in Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. A yield of 1,248 pounds per acre is in prospect, only 17 pounds below the record high yield produced last year.

The Virginia-Carolina crop developed rapidly during August as weather conditions were favorable. Vine growth was above average and the crop was blooming and pegging by mid-August. Although prospective yields are not a record for the area the indicated yield of 1,874 pounds is above last year and is exceeded only by 1956 and 1958.

Prolonged dry weather is needed in the Southeastern area. Dry hot conditions that prevailed around August 1 in parts of Georgia were relieved early in the month. Frequent rains after August 10 improved Spanish prospects and provided needed moisture for final development of the Runner crop. However, continued wet conditions slowed harvest operations in all areas and damaged peanuts that were caught on the ground. Nevertheless, prospects improved in all States in this area except South Carolina, where the estimated yield remains the same as a month ago.

In the Southwest prospects indicate yields second only to last year's record in Oklahoma and Texas and above average yields in New Mexico. Dry areas developed in north Texas and Oklahoma during late August but recent rains have relieved this condition. Harvest of a high-yielding early crop was two-thirds complete in south Texas by September 1.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 111.0 million tons. This is 6 percent less than last year's production but is slightly above the 10-year average. Production of hay from Soil Bank or Feed Grain diverted acres as authorized in disaster-designated areas is not included in the hay production estimate. Prospects were up in all regions during August, with the North and South Central regions showing the most improvement. August was generally favorable for growth of hay crops, but harvesting operations were frequently hampered by rainy weather. These showers and rains made proper curing difficult and resulted in some lower quality hay. However, high yields have provided ample tonnage for normal winter needs throughout most regions of the country.

Hay production from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 63.1 million tons, 6 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. The important North Central region is down 11 percent from 1960 but is 8 percent above average. All other regions are up moderately from last year. Prospects improved moderately in Western States during August and production for this region is now expected to exceed both last year and average.

Production of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures is indicated at 22.7 million tons, 5 percent below 1960 and 11 percent below average. Prospects improved 2 percent during August as yields edged upward in all regions. The largest percentage increases were in the North Central States where August moisture continued to stimulate growth.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.6 million tons, 5 percent below last year and 28 percent below average, but up 1 percent from a month ago. Kentucky was the only major producing State to show an increase in prospective production during August. Wild hay is estimated at 8.6 million tons, 18 percent below last year and 17 percent below average.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 20.9 million bushels, 8 percent above the August 1 forecast but still a third less than last year and the smallest production since 1939. The estimated yield of 7.7 bushels per acre is below average and below last year's yield.

With the bulk of the flax acreage located in the drought-stricken areas of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, outturns were generally disappointing, although price was an incentive to harvest very low-yielding fields. The crop struggled through a season of short supplies of soil moisture and excessive heat. Infrequent and scattered local showers during late July and early August in the North Central States brought about partial recovery of sufficient acreage to push average yields above earlier expectations. Harvest moved into the northern areas by early September, with most acreage ready for harvest.

BROOMCORN: August weather was favorable for broomcorn, and the crop is now estimated at 24,500 tons, up 1,300 tons from a month ago. The indicated 1961 crop compares with last year's production of 20,300 tons and the 1950-59 average of 32,430 tons. Yield per acre, estimated at 333 pounds, is up 17 pounds from a month ago and compares with 292 pounds in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 271 pounds.

Production in Oklahoma is estimated at 6,800 tons, up 300 tons from a month earlier. Winds and rains damaged the early crop in the Lindsay area. The late crop there is making satisfactory progress and good qualities are expected. Weather in western Oklahoma areas has been favorable and good yields are in prospect. The Texas crop is estimated at 4,000 tons.



In Colorado, August soil moisture was very beneficial and production is indicated at 7,600 tons, up 500 tons from a month ago. Some cutting has started on early plantings. Prospects also improved in New Mexico with production indicated at 5,600 tons compared with 5,200 last month. In New Mexico dryland broomcorn is in excellent condition with harvest of irrigated fields underway on September 1, and peak harvest expected around mid-September. Production in Illinois and Kansas is estimated at 100 and 400 tons, respectively.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 35,942,000 pounds, down 2 percent from last month's forecast. At this level, production is 22 percent below last year and 26 percent below average. The decrease this month is due to lower prospects in Washington, where damaging wind storms occurred on August 15 and again on September 1. The mid-August storm, which centered in the lower Yakima Valley, was accompanied by heavy rain and hail. Prospects in other States are unchanged from a month ago.

Harvest started on a light scale in Washington on August 18 and had become general by the 25th. The Early Clusters tend to be small. In Idaho, harvest of the Early Clusters is complete and yields were below last year. Harvest of Late Clusters will be slightly earlier than a year ago. Quality is expected to be equal to the 1960 crop. Hops continued to develop favorably in Oregon and harvest began in mid-August in the early yards. Yields are turning out about as expected. Quality of hops in California is considered excellent although the hops are small and light. Red spider caused some damage but was not a critical factor on either yield or quality.

APPLES: The September 1 production forecast of commercial apples in the United States remains at 125,155,000 bushels, about unchanged from last month, 15 percent above the 1960 crop, and 12 percent more than the average. All changes by States were minor. Weather for the most part was favorable during August with adequate moisture available and fruit sizing well, except in the far Northwest where high temperatures have not been conducive to good sizing and color.

Estimated production for all Eastern States totals 64.4 million bushels, 22 percent above the 1960 crop and 23 percent above the average. In the New England States warm nights and cloudy weather late in August were unfavorable for coloring of fruit. In New York, prospects for a larger crop than last year continue in all areas except the Champlain Valley. Production of McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, and Rome Beauty varieties are indicated to be up sharply. Harvesting of summer varieties is about over. McIntosh harvest will get under way in mid-September in the Hudson Valley and a week later in western New York. The crop continues to size well in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Picking of Red Delicious is under way in Maryland and Virginia, where sizing has been a little slower than expected. Prospects continue for good crops in West Virginia and North Carolina. Harvesting of early varieties continues.

In the Central States, production is estimated at 26.4 million bushels, up 2.8 million bushels from last year and 25 percent above the average.



A crop of good color, size, and quality is expected in Michigan, though some damage from hail is apparent. Moisture supply is now considered adequate in all areas except in the northwest part of the State. In Indiana, fall harvest is progressing well, but is about one week later this year. Sizes are a little disappointing. Light crops of Jonathans and Golden Delicious are expected in Illinois. In Ohio, harvest of fall varieties should reach peak about the third week of September. An excellent crop is expected in Wisconsin, although sizes are smaller than average.

Production in the Western States is estimated at 34.4 million bushels, up 7 percent from last year but 11 percent below the average. Fruit has not sized nor colored as well as expected in Washington and Idaho due to the above normal temperatures. In Washington, Winesap trees are generally heavily loaded but fruit is small. Red and Standard Delicious crops are considered somewhat light. In the Yakima Valley, picking of Jonathans was to begin about September 3 and Delicious after the tenth. Some losses late in August have been reported due to high winds. In Idaho, harvest of summer varieties continues. Jonathans and Delicious are expected to start after mid-September. A good crop is in prospect in Colorado. In Montana, sizes are smaller than expected. Fruit continued to develop well in all areas of Oregon; harvest of major varieties will begin about September 20 at Hood River. In California, picking in the Watsonville district was getting underway on Newtowns and Red Delicious on September 1. Weather conditions there have been ideal for coloring. Gravenstein harvest has now been completed in the Sebastopol area and a heavier than expected production was realized.

PEACHES: Production of peaches is estimated at 77.3 million bushels, 4 percent greater than last year and 22 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is used almost exclusively for canning, production of other peaches in the U. S. is expected to total 49.8 million bushels, 2 percent more than last year, and nearly the same as in 1959. Except for California Clingstones, crop prospects changed very little during the past month. In the Southern States, the crop is turning out above earlier indications, but in the North Atlantic States prospects are down.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 27.5 million bushels, 8 percent greater than last year and 23 percent above average. The crop is turning out better than indicated a month ago. Estimated production of California Freestones remains unchanged from last month at 13.1 million bushels, but 6 percent larger than the 1960 crop. Harvest is nearing completion.

In the Middle Atlantic States, the crop is expected to be sharply below a year ago, although still above average. Harvest throughout the area is later than usual but is well past its peak and will end in most orchards by mid-September. High temperatures and humidity caused some brown rot damage in New Jersey. Heavy and frequent rains in late August delayed harvest in the Piedmont counties of Virginia.

New England and New York growers expect fewer peaches than in 1960. Picking is underway, although the main harvest of Elbertas in the Lake Ontario area of New York will not begin until mid-September.

The peach crop for the North Central States is expected to be 5 percent larger than last year. Larger crops in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri more than offset smaller crops in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas. August rains caused some brown rot in Ohio but at the same time helped sizing of mid-season and late varieties. Picking of Red Havens and Golden Jubilees was ending by September 1 and harvest is shifting to Halehovens and later varieties. In both Indiana and Illinois, harvest had passed its peak by the end of August. Rains during August are expected to help sizing of Elbertas in Michigan.

In the Western States, California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah expect more peaches than a year ago. Only Washington and Idaho show a decline from 1960. Colorado expects an above average crop which is nearly 3 times as large as last year's small crop. Washington's harvest was in full swing on September 1 with J. H. Hale and Elberta varieties being picked.

Production in the 9 Southern States, where harvest is over, is estimated at 17.7 million bushels, slightly higher than expected earlier in the season and 7 percent above last year.

PEARS: The 1961 pear crop is now estimated at 26,225,000 bushels, up 2 percent from 1960 but 10 percent less than average. Indicated production as of September 1 showed a slight decline from a month earlier. Production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 23,235,000 bushels, down 250,000 bushels from a month earlier with declines indicated for Washington and Oregon. Bartlett pear production on the West Coast is estimated at 18,018,000 bushels, virtually unchanged from a month earlier, 3 percent above 1960, but 7 percent below average. Other pear production on the West Coast is estimated at 5,217,000 bushels, down 3 percent from last month, 4 percent above 1960, but 17 percent below average.

The California Bartlett pear crop is expected to total 12,918,000 bushels, unchanged from last month, 6 percent below 1960 and 5 percent less than average. Harvest was completed in all early areas by September 1 and the latest districts were expected to finish by mid-September. With the exception of heat damage in some districts, size and quality is generally good.

Hot weather in Washington in early August ripened Bartlett pears rapidly, resulting in an early and short harvest season. Picking in the lower Yakima Valley began August 8 and was virtually over by September 1. Harvest in the upper Valley was just beginning on September 1. Warm August weather ripened pears throughout the Yakima Valley before normal size was attained. In north central Washington, however, pears were good size and the quality excellent.

Picking of Bartlett pears in Oregon began August 14. At Medford, pears were generally small but exceptionally free of frost, hail or wind damage. Delay in coming to price terms with the canners caused Medford area packers to increase their fresh packout above that of the last two years. At Hood River, harvest was well underway by August 19, peaked a week later, and was expected to be completed by Labor Day. Sizes are large and quality good.



Prospects for pears other than Bartletts are above last year in each of the three Pacific Coast States but down slightly from August 1. Moderate decreases from last month occurred in Washington and Oregon, with no change in California. In Washington, warm August temperatures hastened the maturity of winter pears, and picking began in the lower Yakima Valley during the last few days of August. Sizes were limited somewhat by heat but quality is good to excellent.

In the Medford area of Oregon, winter pears have developed normally and sizing is not the problem that exists in the case of Bartletts. At Hood River, winter pears have grown very well and a large percentage of jumbo sizes is expected. Harvest at both Medford and Hood River began in a limited way during the last week of August and will be in full swing during the first half of September.

Harvest of Hardy pears in California was nearly finished by September 1 and picking of D'Anjou, Bosc, and Comice had started in some orchards. Size and quality of these pears have been generally satisfactory.

In States other than the Pacific Coast, production is expected to be below average. Michigan prospects are above last year, but lack of rain has limited sizing. In New York, pears sized well and harvest of Clapp's Favorite was completed by September 1. Picking of Bartletts got underway in the Hudson Valley in late August and was expected to start in the Lake Ontario area September 6. Size and quality in the Lake Ontario area is especially good.

GRAPES: The 1961 grape crop is now estimated at 3,229,780 tons, up 8 percent from last year and 10 percent above average. European-type grapes, grown exclusively in California and Arizona, account for most of the increase. Prospective tonnage in these two States increased 3 percent during August and is now estimated at 2,958,980 tons, up 10 percent from 1960 and 9 percent above average. Production in the remaining States, largely American-type grapes, is estimated at 270,800 tons, down 8 percent from last year but 19 percent above average.

California's prospective tonnage by varietal groups is as follows, with 1960 production shown in parentheses: raisin varieties, 1,950,000 (1,623,000); table varieties, 500,000 (560,000); and wine varieties, 500,000 (511,000). Heat damage occurred in some vineyards of raisin variety grapes but most growers report good production. Laying of Thompson Seedless for raisins started slowly this year and as of September 2 only 34,600 acres had been laid to raisins compared with 66,100 acres on the same date in 1960. The main reason is attributed to slower sugar development this year. Zante Currants were harvested and many had been rolled by September 1. Harvest of grapes for table use continues with Thompson Seedless for fresh market nearing the peak in Fresno County. Tokays were expected in volume after the Labor Day weekend. Emperors were particularly hard hit by high summer temperatures. Wine varieties developed well during August.

Production in the Great Lakes States is now estimated at 204,500 tons, down 13 percent from 1960 but 24 percent above average.

May freeze damage reduced Michigan's crop to one-half of last year's tonnage and harvest will be later than usual. Prospective production in New York increased during August due to good sizing of fruit and is now expected to equal the large 1960 crop. Growers are still concerned about the lateness of the crop and possible fall frost damage. Pennsylvania's grape crop continues to look very good, but it, too, is late.

In Washington, grapes continued their favorable development during August and on September 1 the overall crop prospects were good. Considerable variation exists, however, from area to area.

CITRUS: The reported condition of the 1961-62 orange crop for September 1 is down slightly from that of a year ago in California and Florida, but up in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana. In California, weather has been favorable for both Navels and Valencias. While the crop of Navels is small, sizes are expected to be good. Picking the 1960-61 crop Valencias is continuing in Southern California. During August oranges made good progress in Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona. Fruit in Texas is larger at this date than a year ago.

The condition of Florida grapefruit is down sharply from last year at this time and slightly below average. Fruit in Texas is sizing well under good growing conditions, and a good set is in prospect in the Coachella and Imperial Valleys in California. In other California areas, the crop is in fair condition with a little damage indicated from the June heat wave. Picking of the 1960-61 crop is well along.

Weather conditions have been satisfactory for the development of lemon bloom and set in California. Some further blooming and setting of fruit will continue. With harvest beginning for the new crop in Arizona and the Desert Valleys of California and a light volume of old crop in Southern California, an adequate current supply for fresh market is expected.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in Michigan and California is estimated at 91,000 tons, 2 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. Harvest of the California crop is complete except for a few late varieties in the late districts, while harvest in Michigan was just getting underway on September 1 and expected to be at its peak slightly before mid-September. Small sizes due to heat damage were common in California, and heavy culling occurred in some varieties.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 61,500 tons, about two and one-half times as large as the 1960 crop, but about a fourth below average. Harvest of the Idaho crop started in mid-August with heat damage not as severe as some had expected earlier. Hot August weather in Washington caused the drop of fruit right up to harvest time and resulted in some sunburn. In western Oregon, orchards with a heavy set of fruit had a fairly heavy drop in late July and early August, but the remaining fruit sized well and no significant loss of tonnage resulted. Harvest was expected to begin about September 10.

The forecast for California dried prunes continues at 138,000 tons (dried basis) which is 1,000 tons below last season and 9 percent below average. Harvest began in the early district the second week in August and was under way in most other areas by the month's end.



With the increased use of mechanical harvesting equipment resulting in rapid harvest, dehydrators found it necessary to prorate deliveries again this year to give all growers access to the drying facilities.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in the three producing States of Utah, Washington, and California is estimated at 191,300 tons. Final outturn of the crop in Utah and Washington was below earlier expectations while the estimate for California is unchanged from a month ago. Harvest of the crop was completed in Washington early in August and practically complete in California by the end of the month. Some fruit was left unharvested due to price and lack of a ready outlet.

PECANS: Prospects for a record pecan crop appeared even better on September 1 than on August 1. The forecast of production at a record 229,500,000 pounds is 2 percent above the August 1 forecast, 22 percent above last year and 51 percent above average. Although prospects declined during August in North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, improved prospects in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana more than offset these declines.

Production prospects are uniformly excellent from Louisiana to South Carolina, with record or near record crops being the rule except in Florida, where a less than average crop is forecast. In this area, there are frequent reports of limbs breaking under the load of nuts. However, scab and other foliage diseases are present in quite a few orchards. The forecast for Arkansas is down from a month ago. Prospects there vary widely by orchards, but generally the crop in the Northwest section is short, while that in the East and South reported as fair. Production prospects are also varied in Texas with a heavy drop reported in north and central Texas and the Edwards Plateau. The crop in east Texas is in good condition but, like most of the rest of the State, needs additional rainfall to insure maturity and sizing of the crop.

CRANBERRIES: The 1961 cranberry crop is forecast at 1,198,000 barrels, 11 percent below last year, but 15 percent above average. The crop in Massachusetts is expected to be much below last year's record crop, and this decrease more than offsets increases for New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon.

A crop forecast at 510,000 barrels in Massachusetts is not quite two-thirds as large as last year's record production. The bloom was lighter than usual, and berries were damaged by spring frosts, especially that of May 31 when bogs were not adequately protected by flooding. Fruitworm damage has been light, and rainfall has been adequate for good growth. Growers estimate that 59 percent of the 1961 crop will be Early Blacks, 37 percent Howes, and 4 percent other varieties. Harvest was expected to begin about the usual time, immediately after Labor Day, and to reach a peak late in September.

New Jersey growers expect their largest crop since 1953, with production 16 percent greater than last year. Growers were able to minimize spring frost damage, although it required frequent flooding of the bogs. Berries are starting to color and most have sized well. Because of a prolonged bloom there is considerable variation in the size of berries.

Wisconsin growers expect their second largest crop of cranberries, 12 percent greater than last year but 8 percent below the record crop of 1959. The season is about 10 days later than usual; thus, berries have not sized as well as usual at this date. In the northwestern part of the State dry weather has hurt the crop, but elsewhere conditions have been good.

A record large crop of cranberries is forecast for Washington, more than two and one-half times last year's small crop and 10 percent above the previous record crop of 1959. Spring frost damage was no greater than usual, and growing conditions since then have been exceptionally favorable. Excessive vine growth has been a problem for some growers. In Oregon, a large crop is also in prospect, second to the record crop of 1959. There is a heavy infestation of fireworms, but otherwise conditions have been favorable.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 10,630 tons, unchanged from last month but 19 percent larger than 1960 and 34 percent above the average. Increases from last year and the average are expected in both States. In Oregon, above average temperatures have hastened maturity. Some dropping has occurred, and first hand picking will begin about mid-September with general harvest by the 25th. Hot, dry weather in Washington is expected to result in smaller nuts in many orchards. Harvest is expected to be early.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop forecast continues at 70,000 tons, nearly one-third larger than 1960, and 61 percent above average. Harvest is now well under way and quality is reported good.

WALNUTS: Walnut production in California and Oregon is now forecast at 75,800 tons, up 5,000 tons from last month, and 4 percent above 1960 and the average. All of the increase from a month ago occurred in California where the crop is turning out better than expected. The crop is developing well, although sizes are smaller than in previous years. Sunburn damage is still apparent and probably will result in marketing a lower quality crop with many dark kernels. The Oregon crop continued to develop satisfactorily during August and a good crop is in prospect.

FIGS: Harvest of dried figs in California is progressing normally. Picking of a good crop of Kadota figs for canning got under way in late August. Fresh market supplies to date have been of excellent quality but volume to be marketed is expected to be less than usual due to the high cost of labor and materials.

NECTARINES: Harvest of a record crop of California nectarines is expected to wind up shortly. Sizes and quality of marketable fruit have been good.

OLIVES: The set of California olives is spotty. Sizes are generally satisfactory, but a good rain around harvest will be beneficial for both quality and size. Most of the crop will move to canners. Harvest for canning is expected to start in the earliest districts about the last week of September.



AVOCADOS: Florida's 1961-62 avocado crop is forecast at 4,400 tons, up sharply from last year when much of the crop was lost, but only 46 percent of the average. Trees are making a good comeback from the effects of the hurricane of last September. Damage to trees of early types was severe, so early production this year has been light. Mid-season and late type trees were not so severely damaged. In California, the new crop set is reported to be spotty. Fruit is making good development and a few early bloom Fuertes may be picked in late September. Harvest of all varieties (other than Fuertes) continues, mostly from the Ventura-Santa Barbara district. Volume to be moved is expected to be steady during the remainder of the marketing season.

POTATOES: The September 1 forecast of the fall potato crop is for a production of 192,199,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the August 1 estimate, and 10 percent above 1960 production. Progress of the crop during August was good in most areas, with sharpest improvement in yield prospects occurring in Maine. Good rains during late August provided needed moisture in that area. Other Eastern fall States had adequate moisture during August and the crop made good growth. Much of the North Dakota-Minnesota Red River Valley area failed to receive adequate rainfall for normal growth of potatoes during August. Growing conditions in other Central States were favorable. Progress of potatoes was good in most Western States, although high temperatures caused some reduction in quality in several States, and resulted in a cut in prospective production in Washington. Frost in the San Luis Valley of Colorado on September 4 lowered yield prospects in that State.

Production in the eight Eastern fall States is now placed at 62,580,000 hundredweight, slightly above 1960. In nine Central fall States, the crop is estimated at 45,089,000 hundredweight, 1 percent below last year. In the nine Western fall States, production is placed at 84,530,000 hundredweight, 26 percent above 1960.

In Aroostook County, Maine, after an adverse start, growing conditions for potatoes have been exceptionally favorable since mid-July. Heavy rains on August 26 alleviated a need for moisture that had developed. Due to a late start, tubers in some fields are smaller than usual but the set of tubers is above average in most fields. Vine killing operations were getting underway the week of August 28. Prospects in Upstate New York also improved during the month. Rainfall was adequate to excessive during August. Tuber set is reported to be average to heavy in western counties but light in many fields in central counties. Ample rainfall and the absence of extremely hot weather for extended periods on Long Island was favorable for potatoes. Digging of potatoes to date has been slow. Most of the Cobbler crop has been dug, but only a small percentage of the Katahdin acreage has been harvested to date. Pennsylvania potatoes have a good set of tubers which are sizing nicely, and digging started the last of August in some areas. Harvest in north-central Pennsylvania should start about the usual time in September. Potatoes in the northwestern part of the State were planted late, and growers fear that an early frost may cut production.

Moisture conditions in fall harvest areas of Ohio were favorable. Excessive rainfall caused some damage in Indiana and growers had difficulty in maintaining spray schedules. Plentiful moisture has been received in most areas of Michigan since the later part of July and exceptionally high yields are expected by many growers. Harvest should begin during the third or fourth week of September in the majority of the producing areas of Michigan. Adequate moisture and good weather resulted in improvement in prospects in Wisconsin during August. In the important Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, weather continued hot and dry during August. The Grand Forks territory of North Dakota got 1 to 2 inches of rain in mid-August, but the main potato section farther north got little or none. Lack of moisture reduced the set and slowed growth of tubers. Weather conditions in southeastern Minnesota have been mostly favorable, and good yields are expected. Digging has barely started in North Dakota. In the Minnesota side of the Red River Valley, 40 percent of the 1961 acreage is red varieties, 54 percent whites and 6 percent Russets. In North Dakota, 76 percent is red varieties, 19 percent whites and 5 percent Russet varieties. The 1961 annual survey shows that there is a continued uptrend in white varieties, especially on the Minnesota side. August weather in Nebraska was favorable for the development of the fall potato crop.

Continued above normal temperatures in Idaho during August promoted rapid growth of potatoes. Irrigation water supplies were limited, but most potatoes had adequate moisture. Colorado potatoes made good growth during August, but vines in the San Luis Valley were frozen on September 4, which held yields below the level expected with a normal frost date. This reduction in yield was taken into account in the September 1 estimate. Hot weather in Washington reduced yields, particularly on Russets. Potatoes in Oregon have made good growth and development during the past month in all irrigated areas. Yields on non-irrigated fields in the western part of the State were reduced as a result of dry weather. California's fall crop potatoes made normal growth in August. Harvest of Kennebec acreage at Salinas was expected to start around September 1 and Russet acreage at Tulalake around September 10.

Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 35,247,000 hundred-weight for September 1. This is slightly above the August 1 estimate, 2 percent above the 1960 crop, and 5 percent above average. Improved prospects over a month ago in several Central and Eastern States, including New York-Long Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska more than offset the smaller crops expected in California, Washington, New Mexico, and Massachusetts. Digging of potatoes on Long Island has been slow because of unsatisfactory prices. Rainy weather and low prices slowed harvest in New Jersey, and by the end of August only about 20 percent of the crop had been harvested. Digging in Pennsylvania picked up during the month with both quality and yields good. Michigan harvest has been slow with only 60 to 70 percent of the potatoes dug by September 1. Quality has been exceptionally good. Late summer potatoes in Wisconsin vary in set. Both yield and quality of the Minnesota crop are good. Movement has been slow.

Early Gem harvest in Idaho is about complete and Russet harvest is getting underway. Quality has been poor in many fields and Russets may be rough due to the continued hot summer.



Harvest in Colorado has gone forward rapidly and quality is good. Volume harvest of Russets in Washington was a little later than usual--coming about the third week of August. Grade-out is about the same as a year ago, but movement has been slower. Hot, dry weather in Oregon increased the proportion of number 2's and culls. Movement is above last year. Harvest of the Delta crop in California is about two-thirds complete and digging of Russets at Santa Maria will be mostly harvested by September 20. Long White acreage at Tehachapi and Rosamond will be harvested during September.

The final forecast of early summer production is for a crop of 15,020,000 hundredweight, slightly less than the August 1 estimate. This is 3 percent above the 1960 output and 21 percent above average. Harvest is complete in most areas but some acreage remains to be harvested in Kansas and Delaware.

Production of potatoes for all seasonal groups is now estimated at 278,439,000 hundredweight for 1961, compared to 257,435,000 hundredweight in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 234,592,000.

#### 1960 Potato Crop Utilization

Irish potato utilization estimates covering the 1960 crop and revised data for 1959 are shown in a special report. Of the total 1960 potato production, 88.8 percent was sold for food, seed, processing, and livestock feed. The remaining 11.2 percent was used on farms where grown, with 2.2 percent for food, 2.9 percent for seed, and 6.1 percent fed to livestock or lost through shrinkage, etc. For the fall 1960 potato crop, sales amounted to 87.6 percent of production.

Volume of potatoes sold for table stock from the 1960 crop accounted for 149,376,000 hundredweight or 58 percent of total production or 65 percent of sales. Quantity used for chips totaled 21,310,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the 1959 crop. Dehydrated potatoes totaled 10,104,000 hundredweight, 32 percent above a year earlier. Potatoes processed into frozen french fries from the 1960 crop amounted to 13,373,000 hundredweight, 53 percent above the 1959 crop. Other processed food items at 4,478,000 hundredweight are 24 percent above a year earlier. Starch and flour took 10,177,000 hundredweight or 32 percent above the volume used from the 1959 crop.

#### 1962 Winter Potato Crop Intentions

Growers of winter crop potatoes in Florida and California report intentions to plant 23,500 acres this year. This compares with 24,100 acres planted for 1961 harvest and the average of 28,500 acres. Florida growers with 8,500 acres are reducing acreage by 1,700 acres. California acreage is estimated at 15,000 acres, an increase of 1,100 acres from last year.

SWEETPOTATOES: The September 1 forecast of the sweetpotato crop places 1961 production at 15,151,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above the August 1 forecast but 3 percent below the 1960 crop of 15,636,000 hundredweight. August was generally favorable for the growth and development of the crop. In New Jersey very little harvesting had taken place up to September 1. Digging of the commercial acreage around Swedesboro and Vineland should start the last of the month.

The crop is sizing well. Digging in Maryland is just getting under way. Harvest of the Oklahoma types on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was well along and harvest of Nemagold has started. Volume diggings were expected in early September. Quality has been good. The crop in North and South Carolina is a little later than usual. Sweetpotato harvest is well underway in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Louisiana crop is late and favorable weather during September and October will be needed. Digging early planted acreage is under way. Harvest in Texas has started and should continue until November. In California, harvest is underway in Merced and San Bernardino Counties.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 1,997 million pounds as of September 1--the largest crop since 1956. Poundage at this level is about 0.5 percent above expectations a month earlier, nearly 3 percent above production in 1960 but 3 percent below the 1950-59 average.

The combined average yield per acre expected for all tobacco is 1,710 pounds--the highest of record. Last year's yield, the previous high, averaged 1,703 pounds, while the 10-year average stands at 1,418 pounds.

Effects of weather on tobacco were somewhat variable during the past month. Favorable moisture and temperatures tended to improve flue-cured prospects while excessive rain and many local hail storms caused some deterioration in many other types, particularly burley.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,260 million pounds and, if realized, will be the largest since 1956. This estimate is nearly 2 percent above prospects a month ago, 1 percent above 1960 production but 1 percent below average. The average yield expected from brightleaf types combined, at 1,806 pounds per acre, is only 2 pounds short of last year's record 1,808 pounds.

Burley is forecast at 523 million pounds--8 million below the outlook on August 1. Production totaled 485 million pounds in 1960 and averaged 543 million during the 1950-59 period. At 1,659 pounds per acre, a yield second only to the 1,669 pounds reached in 1959 is indicated.

For the second consecutive month, prospects in Southern Maryland declined slightly and now stand at 33.2 million pounds. This compares with 32.8 million pounds estimated for the 1960 crop and the average of 37.5 million. A yield of about 875 pounds per acre was indicated on September 1.

At 52.4 million pounds, the fire-cured outlook is about the same as a month ago. Current prospects compare with 45.4 million pounds harvested in 1960 and the 10-year average of 57.0 million. Reports from growers indicate a per-acre yield of 1,488 pounds.

Production of dark air-cured leaf, types 35-37, is estimated at 22.3 million pounds--down fractionally from the 22.4 million indicated on August 1. The current estimate is about 11 percent above 1960 poundage but a fifth below average. A 1,436-pound yield is in prospect which, if realized, will be the second highest of record.



The cigar filler estimate, at 60.2 million pounds, compares with 60.5 million indicated a month ago. Prospects declined slightly in the major-producing Lancaster area but were largely offset by an increase in the Miami Valley section. As of September 1, the average yield expected in each of the filler areas is 1,700 pounds per acre.

Cigar binder production is estimated at 27.5 million pounds, or about 291 thousand pounds less than a month earlier. Virtually all the decrease in production prospects occurred in the Connecticut Valley where considerable late acreage of Broadleaf was either destroyed or damaged by hail. Total production of binder is recorded at 29.3 million pounds for 1960 and at 41.6 million for the 1950-59 average. For binder types combined, an average yield of 1,588 pounds per acre is estimated.

Cigar wrapper production is presently set at 18.9 million pounds. In both the Connecticut Valley and the Georgia-Florida areas, estimated production is unchanged from that on August 1. Total production of types 61 and 62 reached a record 21.0 million pounds last year compared with the average of 16.3 million. For the two types combined, an average yield of about 1,398 pounds per acre is indicated.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is now estimated at 18,690,000 tons, slightly less than the August 1 forecast. This production is 10 percent above the record high crop of 1959 and 40 percent above the 1950-59 average.

In California where yield prospects are down 1.5 tons per acre from a month ago, virus yellows and nematodes caused more damage than was anticipated. The sugar content of beets harvested to date is comparatively low, and growers are holding off harvest hoping to secure additional tonnage. Weather conditions during August were favorable for growth and development of beets in most other producing States except the Dakotas, where dry conditions lowered yield prospects and a good general rain is needed. Adequate moisture in the eastern States resulted in lush growth and Ohio crop prospects increased. Nebraska growers made efficient use of the limited water supply, and beets there have developed better than expected. In Colorado, moisture conditions at the end of August were favorable. Beets in the Northwest have not suffered materially from above-normal temperatures and curtailed water supplies, but growers were having difficulty in keeping enough water on fields. Mite and aphid damage was reported in some fields in Washington.

SUGARCANE: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in Continental United States remains unchanged from August 1 at a record 9,302,000 tons. This is 20 percent above last year and 33 percent above the 1950-59 average. Sugarcane in both Louisiana and Florida continued to make good growth during August. In Louisiana, rainfall for the month was ample to excessive, and more sunshine coupled with less rain would now be beneficial to the crop.

PASTURES: The condition of pasture in the United States averaged 83 percent of normal on September 1 -- 2 percentage points above a year earlier and 9 points more than the 1950-59 average for the date. Pastures held up better than usual in August in all sections of the country, although conditions deteriorated during the month in some regions. Temperatures averaged above normal in August in the northeastern part of the country, in the Great Lakes States, the northern Great Plains, and most of the West. Rainfall was considerably less than usual during the month in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. Severe drought conditions continued in much of this area. Poor pastures extended eastward into Minnesota and Wisconsin, and grass supplied little grazing in northern Utah and lower California.

In the East, pastures were in excellent condition on September 1 in both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic regions. Pasture condition declined slightly during August in the North Atlantic region, but pastures still showed considerable improvement over September 1 last year. High temperatures tended to dry pastures but rains were sufficient to maintain grass in much of the area. In the South Atlantic region, excellent pastures prevailed on September 1, and conditions were well above average for the date in the Virginias, the Carolinas, and Georgia. However, hot dry weather cut pasture feed supplies in eastern Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland.

Pastures were much better than usual for September 1 in all South Central States. In general, pastures were in excellent condition on September 1 in all States in the region except Texas where grass was good. June and July rains brought rank growth and grass is now providing ample grazing in Texas. Timely rains and mild weather have kept pastures green in Oklahoma. In other States in the region, September 1 pasture condition showed good improvement from a year earlier.

Conditions varied sharply on September 1 in the North Central part of the country, but on the whole furnished good grazing. For the East North Central region, pastures were excellent on September 1 in Indiana and Ohio. Pasture feed was generally good in Illinois and Michigan outside of northeastern Illinois and northern and western Michigan. Conditions were only fair on September 1 in Wisconsin as dry weather reduced pasture feed in the northern part of the State. In the West North Central States, condition of pastures on September 1 ranged from excellent in Iowa and Kansas to extreme drought in North Dakota. Pastures continued relatively good during August in Missouri, but conditions deteriorated further in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska due to hot dry weather. In North Dakota, pasture condition was the lowest for September 1 since 1936.

Condition of pastures in the Western region as a whole improved slightly from August 1 but was below the September 1 average. Pastures in Colorado and New Mexico were generally good and furnished better grazing than usual for September 1, but other States in the region supplied less green feed than average for the date. Conditions in other States, excluding Montana and Utah, were very poor to fair. In Montana and Utah, pastures were very poor and lack of moisture continued to limit feed.



**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production in August was 3 percent above a year earlier but 1 percent below the 1950-59 average for the month.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,  
August 1961, with comparisons 1/  
(In millions of pounds)

State	Aug. Av.: 1950-59	Aug.: 1960	July: 1961	Aug.: 1961	State	Aug. Av.: 1950-59	Aug.: 1960	July: 1961	Aug.: 1961
N. Y.	727	756	859	794	Ga.	98	84	90	89
N. J.	93	96	95	94	Ky.	257	252	265	269
Pa.	507	552	571	564	Tenn.	237	223	231	232
Ohio	478	432	474	457	Ala.	107	85	90	86
Ind.	334	275	287	278	Miss.	130	117	117	117
Ill.	439	357	372	354	Ark.	115	85	90	89
Mich.	470	431	452	457	Okla.	150	118	131	121
Wis.	1,303	1,347	1,567	1,363	Texas	263	254	250	248
Minn.	608	620	850	640	Mont.	48	40	43	39
Iowa	526	502	573	517	Idaho	128	143	150	144
Mo.	384	348	367	347	Wyo.	19.7	17.0	18.7	16.6
N. Dak.	165	138	161	140	Colo.	77	74	75	70
S. Dak.	124	112	143	118	Utah	60	63	66	64
Nebr.	196	171	190	174	Wash.	157	168	179	171
Kans.	196	156	165	158	Oreg.	110	105	113	102
Md.	120	135	133	138	Calif.	609	697	730	712
Va.	190	193	197	201	Other				
W. Va.	73	56	63	59	States	647	623	672	655
N. C.	146	134	139	137					
S. C.	52	47	45	48	U. S.	10,344	10,006	11,014	10,263

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,847 million eggs during August--1 percent more than in August last year. Decreases from a year earlier of 5 percent in the East North Central States, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic were more than offset by increases of 10 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the Western, and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. Aggregate egg production, January through August, was 2 percent below the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in August was 17.39 eggs, compared with 17.36 eggs during August 1960. Increases in rate of lay from last year were 1 percent in both the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Rate of lay was down 1 percent in the East North Central, while in the North Atlantic, West North Central and the West there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 8 months of 1961 was 145 eggs, same as for the corresponding months a year earlier.

Farmers had an average of 278,772,000 layers on hand during August, 1 percent more than were on hand during August 1960. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were up 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the Western, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. These increases were nearly offset by decreases of 5 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in North Atlantic regions.

The number of layers on farms September 1, 1961 totaled 282,155,000--an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases were 10 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the Western, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 5 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic regions.

The rate of lay on September 1 was 54.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 54.7 eggs on September 1, 1960. The rate of lay was about the same as a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic and the South Central where it was up 2 percent.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 108,375,000--1 percent less than the 109,376,000 on hand a year earlier and 35 percent less than the 1950-59 September 1 average. Decreases from 1960 of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West North Central regions more than offset increases of 7 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West. Pullets not of laying age were the same as a year earlier in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 390,530,000--1 percent above the 387,654,000 of a year earlier. Increases were 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the Western, and 3 percent in the South Atlantic regions. Decreases from last year were 3 percent in the East and West North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age, Pullets Not of Laying Age, Potential  
Layers and Eggs Laid Per 100 Layers on Farms, September 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	:	: States

HEMS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1950-59(Av.)	53,424	53,746	72,742	30,317	45,405	33,962	289,596
1960	46,032	47,817	63,574	38,090	43,245	39,520	278,278
1961	45,495	45,603	61,697	39,569	47,517	42,274	282,155

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1950-59(Av.)	24,466	33,617	59,026	14,883	21,935	12,850	166,779
1960	16,175	20,685	36,827	13,011	13,784	8,894	109,376
1961	15,551	20,633	35,355	13,058	14,792	8,986	108,375

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 <sup>1/</sup>

1950-59(Av.)	77,890	87,364	131,769	45,200	67,340	46,812	456,375
1960	62,207	68,502	100,401	51,101	57,029	48,414	387,654
1961	61,046	66,236	97,052	52,627	62,309	51,260	390,530

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59(Av.)	52.2	47.3	46.6	45.4	40.5	54.9	47.7
1960	55.5	55.4	53.5	54.1	50.3	60.2	54.7
1961	55.6	55.3	53.3	55.1	51.1	60.2	54.9

<sup>1/</sup> Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.



Producers received an average of 35.0 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-August, up 0.9 cent from a month earlier and 0.3 cent from a year earlier. Prices in the Nation's egg markets trended upward during the first two weeks of August and then held fairly steady for the remainder of the month. Offerings of good quality large eggs were light but supplies of smaller sizes generally were adequate for demand. Demand from egg breakers was uneven.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-August averaged 12.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 12.3 cents a month earlier and 16.1 cents in mid-August 1960. Farm chickens averaged 9.5 cents per pound, down 0.5 cent from a month earlier and 2.6 cents from a year earlier. Commercial broiler prices averaged 13.0 cents in mid-August, up 0.4 cent from a month earlier but at record low prices for the date. Paying prices throughout the southern growing area held steady at mostly 11 cents during the last two weeks of August. Off farm movement of light-type hens was generally adequate for irregular processing requirements during August. Although receipts of ready-to-cook hens were light, stocks were generally ample for a limited consumer demand.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-August averaged 19.8 cents per pound live weight, up 0.3 cent a pound from mid-July but 3.9 cents below mid-August 1960. Trading in live turkeys during last half of August was slowed as growers were reluctant to sell at lower prices. Processors report that custom dressing for growers continued heavy. The net into-storage movement of processed turkeys in the 35 reporting markets was 22,898,000 pounds from July 31 to August 28. This net change was 68 percent more than during the corresponding weeks a year earlier, thus reflecting this year's large early hatch of poults.

The average cost of poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.41 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.40 a month earlier and \$3.34 in August 1960. The average cost of broiler growing mash was \$4.68 per 100 pounds, same as a month earlier and 6 cents per 100 more than a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash on August 15 was \$4.72, compared with \$4.60 a year earlier. At mid-August, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59 1,000 bushels	1960 1,000 bushels	Indicated 1961 1,000 bushels
Vt.	53.4	62.0	60.0	77	62	60
Mass.	54.9	64.0	62.0	196	128	124
Conn.	53.5	67.0	68.0	218	201	136
N.Y.	51.2	56.0	60.0	11,360	11,816	8,220
N.J.	53.4	71.0	75.0	6,605	7,668	5,700
Pa.	51.0	63.0	68.0	50,475	58,142	59,024
Ohio	56.4	68.0	71.0	187,624	230,044	180,127
Ind.	56.1	68.0	74.0	254,326	344,556	292,448
Ill.	59.2	68.0	76.0	511,052	674,764	633,460
Mich.	48.4	54.0	63.0	72,444	90,882	91,161
Wis.	59.6	62.5	72.0	94,671	108,500	110,016
Minn.	50.6	54.0	63.0	244,672	315,630	312,984
Iowa	55.7	63.5	73.0	569,737	772,541	737,154
Mo.	41.4	52.0	62.0	149,124	210,132	185,380
N.Dak.	24.8	28.0	28.0	10,170	8,932	6,692
S.Dak.	28.9	35.0	36.0	92,263	119,910	103,608
Nebr.	35.0	50.5	50.0	207,142	326,836	268,600
Kans.	29.0	45.5	48.0	47,633	78,488	54,624
Del.	47.7	62.0	55.0	7,122	9,362	7,040
Md.	48.4	60.0	56.0	20,233	25,500	21,672
Va.	39.4	49.0	51.0	29,713	30,723	27,489
W.Va.	43.4	52.0	51.0	6,659	5,096	4,386
N.C.	33.4	48.0	48.0	64,253	84,000	67,200
S.C.	21.8	32.5	34.0	21,512	23,010	19,992
Ga.	21.0	30.5	33.0	46,911	62,312	60,687
Fla.	19.7	29.0	32.0	6,654	8,203	9,248
Ky.	38.9	48.0	50.0	70,194	73,392	55,050
Tenn.	30.6	39.0	41.0	49,551	52,806	42,763
Ala.	22.2	26.0	32.0	44,916	44,330	45,280
Miss.	24.2	25.5	38.0	36,618	26,877	34,428
Ark.	23.8	31.5	35.0	15,833	9,608	7,350
La.	23.5	27.0	34.0	12,746	9,126	8,976
Okla.	21.1	33.5	36.0	8,926	6,901	5,400
Texas	20.9	22.0	28.0	38,502	27,522	26,264
Mont.	27.8	48.0	43.0	207	144	129
Idaho	64.0	73.0	76.0	1,058	1,533	1,748
Wyo.	33.8	48.0	52.0	532	960	1,040
Colo.	35.6	49.5	60.0	9,893	12,424	9,780
N.Mex.	21.5	33.0	29.0	622	561	464
Ariz.	19.6	16.5	18.0	570	346	360
Utah	51.1	60.0	60.0	204	180	240
Wash.	70.9	80.0	85.0	1,681	4,720	3,570
Oreg.	60.6	69.0	66.0	1,050	2,277	1,650
Calif.	59.4	72.0	72.0	7,742	9,360	7,776
U.S.	44.1	54.5	60.4	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,519,500



## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	26.0	28.0	34.0	957	644	918
Minn.	20.0	27.5	23.0	15,498	24,668	21,252
Iowa	20.8	23.0	25.0	284	460	625
N.Dak.	14.8	19.5	11.0	93,805	100,620	48,818
S.Dak.	11.6	16.5	12.5	25,124	26,680	20,412
Nebr.	13.6	20.0	14.5	456	240	174
Mont.	16.6	17.0	9.0	50,325	29,342	13,824
Idaho	37.8	45.0	45.0	22,721	19,845	18,045
Wyo.	17.8	20.0	15.0	1,033	600	450
Colo.	19.4	24.5	26.5	1,187	808	424
Utah	34.6	40.5	39.0	2,789	2,066	1,794
Nev.	31.4	32.0	30.0	387	352	420
Wash.	26.0	25.5	26.5	10,905	3,494	4,690
Oreg.	27.8	30.0	26.5	4,557	2,520	2,544
U.S.	16.8	20.7	14.3	230,272	212,339	134,390

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	16.6	27.5	18.0	704	798	486
N.Dak.	13.8	21.0	11.5	19,073	26,880	14,283
S.Dak.	11.0	19.0	15.5	1,847	2,223	1,674
Mont. 1/	2/17.8	18.0	12.0	2/5,864	3,708	1,704
Calif.	2/45.5	62.0	50.0	2/ 290	496	400
U.S.	13.8	20.8	12.1	25,258	34,105	18,547

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

2/ Short-time average.

## WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1950-59	530,381	178,548	192,058	25,549	168,235	1,094,770
1960	787,028	190,421	187,277	34,105	151,508	1,350,339
1961 1/	744,460	197,946	109,892	18,547	139,632	1,210,477

1/ Indicated September 1, 1961.

## OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.8	47.0	44.0	3,251	2,162	1,804
Vt.	38.4	46.0	41.0	692	736	697
N.Y.	44.4	52.0	52.0	30,436	31,148	29,588
N.J.	37.9	36.5	45.0	1,251	876	945
Pa.	39.5	42.5	47.0	28,936	27,752	27,918
Ohio	43.0	63.0	47.0	48,201	64,449	33,652
Ind.	40.7	59.0	45.0	47,509	47,613	27,225
Ill.	43.4	51.0	55.0	130,616	91,851	84,205
Mich.	39.2	51.0	49.0	46,365	36,312	40,474
Wis.	49.0	47.0	55.0	135,184	103,917	120,395
Minn.	40.6	49.0	44.0	185,321	189,385	154,748
Iowa	38.0	42.0	44.0	208,403	171,318	143,572
Mo.	29.6	35.0	35.0	33,040	17,465	16,765
N.Dak.	28.7	33.5	19.0	53,580	66,129	31,882
S.Dak.	28.2	41.0	33.0	91,766	110,864	91,014
Nebr.	24.8	35.5	33.0	46,702	43,062	37,620
Kans.	24.4	34.0	33.0	22,448	14,348	16,698
Del.	35.2	47.0	42.0	282	282	252
Md.	37.6	44.0	43.0	2,230	2,288	2,107
Va.	35.2	40.0	43.0	4,396	3,600	3,569
W.Va.	34.4	41.0	41.0	1,163	1,066	984
N.C.	33.6	34.0	41.0	12,963	8,194	9,676
S.C.	30.2	29.5	35.0	13,561	7,110	8,435
Ga.	30.0	37.5	41.0	11,165	6,412	7,011
Fla.	24.5	32.0	32.5	639	448	455
Ky.	29.2	37.0	35.0	2,042	1,850	1,470
Tenn.	29.6	36.0	38.0	5,452	3,600	3,990
Ala.	29.6	35.0	38.0	3,253	2,975	3,230
Miss.	35.6	48.0	49.0	8,638	7,680	8,771
Ark.	33.9	48.0	40.0	8,651	5,376	4,040
La.	29.6	35.0	35.0	2,191	1,400	1,400
Okla.	21.2	29.0	30.0	12,777	12,963	15,150
Texas	22.0	26.0	27.0	26,202	24,492	26,190
Mont.	33.9	30.0	25.0	8,905	7,530	3,400
Idaho	46.0	44.0	47.0	8,824	7,084	6,815
Wyo.	31.6	31.0	33.0	3,784	2,852	2,970
Colo.	31.6	38.0	37.0	4,616	4,902	4,292
N.Mex.	26.2	34.0	34.0	427	408	476
Ariz.	47.2	40.0	48.0	437	360	384
Utah	47.0	46.0	44.0	1,714	1,196	1,056
Nev.	42.5	43.0	44.0	216	86	88
Wash.	46.8	41.5	44.5	7,614	4,856	5,429
Oreg.	34.3	41.5	35.0	9,772	7,262	6,720
Calif.	32.1	33.0	35.0	5,951	5,115	5,950
U.S.	36.3	43.3	40.9	1,281,781	1,150,774	993,512



## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1950-59	1960	cated	1950-59	1960	cated
			1961			1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	16.4	17.0	19.0	90	51	38
N.J.	20.4	24.5	25.0	615	808	775
Pa.	18.4	23.0	24.0	316	161	144
Ohio	23.2	25.0	27.0	28,153	37,850	45,792
Ind.	23.6	27.0	29.5	46,838	65,205	83,810
Ill.	24.6	26.0	30.0	107,187	129,298	165,240
Mich.	21.2	21.0	25.0	3,662	4,641	6,300
Wis.	15.4	16.0	19.0	1,139	1,536	2,204
Minn.	19.2	20.0	23.0	37,543	41,800	53,360
Iowa	23.5	26.0	29.0	51,965	67,574	102,022
Mo.	19.6	21.5	26.0	34,995	50,396	65,676
N.Dak.	13.8	13.0	13.5	1,517	2,288	2,727
S.Dak.	14.2	17.0	18.0	2,072	1,700	2,232
Nebr.	21.3	28.0	27.0	2,749	4,172	6,750
Kans.	13.1	22.0	24.0	5,295	12,892	16,848
Del.	18.8	24.0	24.0	2,105	4,536	4,896
Md.	20.4	26.0	26.0	2,949	5,850	6,916
Va.	18.6	22.5	22.0	4,036	7,200	7,744
N.C.	18.4	22.5	23.0	6,556	11,902	13,708
S.C.	13.1	19.5	21.0	3,147	9,730	11,739
Ga.	12.3	17.0	18.0	645	1,275	1,368
Fla.	20.4	26.0	27.0	523	780	972
Ky.	18.8	22.0	24.0	2,615	4,378	4,824
Tenn.	19.0	22.0	24.0	4,650	8,668	9,960
Ala.	19.5	24.0	24.0	1,982	3,192	3,648
Miss.	17.3	22.5	25.0	10,704	20,610	27,300
Ark.	18.4	21.0	24.0	24,003	50,589	61,872
La.	19.0	24.0	24.0	1,980	5,184	5,952
Okla.	13.1	20.0	21.0	682	2,480	3,045
Texas	1/21.4	27.0	29.0	446	2,025	2,494
U.S.	21.4	23.6	26.6	391,162	558,771	720,356
1/ Short-time average.						

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1950-59	1960	cated	1950-59	1960	cated
			1961			1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2,808	3,400	3,500	106	129	147
Miss.	2,705	2,950	3,200	1,108	1,298	1,440
Ark.	2,688	3,500	3,600	11,365	13,440	13,824
La.	2,402	2,900	3,000	12,515	13,282	13,740
Texas	2,798	3,100	3,275	13,331	12,927	13,657
Calif.	3,675	4,700	4,800	11,257	13,536	13,824
U.S.	2,802	3,424	3,548	42,683	54,612	56,632
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.						

## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Prelim-	Average	1960	Prelim-
	1950-59		inary	1950-59		inary
			1961			1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	34.4	34.0	39.0	1,970	884	780
N.J.	38.5	49.0	48.0	835	1,176	1,056
Pa.	36.9	42.0	42.5	7,239	7,056	7,438
Ohio	32.6	43.0	42.0	2,177	2,322	1,974
Ind.	29.2	35.0	40.0	1,652	1,715	2,000
Ill.	29.9	33.0	35.0	2,456	2,013	1,995
Mich.	33.3	34.0	39.0	2,982	2,346	2,418
Wis.	37.8	35.5	45.0	3,648	1,172	1,485
Minn.	27.6	33.5	29.0	29,450	29,882	24,563
Iowa	29.8	32.0	36.0	821	896	900
Mo.	26.0	33.0	34.0	6,677	4,488	4,386
N.Dak.	22.6	24.5	14.0	67,172	79,968	38,388
S.Dak.	19.1	30.0	21.0	11,494	14,940	10,983
Nebr.	20.6	29.0	26.5	4,677	6,902	6,864
Kans.	19.2	26.0	31.0	9,840	18,980	24,893
Del.	33.4	40.0	39.0	431	640	585
Md.	35.4	43.0	39.0	2,914	4,042	3,627
Va.	35.1	40.0	42.0	3,637	4,600	5,040
W.Va.	33.4	41.0	40.0	421	451	400
N.C.	31.6	34.0	43.0	1,735	2,108	3,053
S.C.	26.4	28.5	35.0	691	684	945
Ga.	26.0	31.0	36.0	222	279	288
Ky.	26.9	35.0	34.0	2,339	2,520	2,550
Tenn.	20.5	26.0	28.0	1,440	962	1,260
Ark.	22.4	32.0	31.0	478	512	558
Okla.	17.6	24.0	24.5	5,154	15,936	16,586
Texas	17.4	23.5	24.0	3,549	9,518	9,528
Mont.	28.2	23.5	17.0	31,677	40,044	26,367
Idaho	33.8	29.5	29.5	16,596	16,550	17,198
Wyo.	30.4	32.0	29.0	3,551	3,072	3,016
Colo.	25.6	33.0	33.5	10,753	18,513	17,856
N.Mex.	31.2	42.0	40.0	733	1,680	1,760
Ariz.	57.9	67.0	68.0	8,803	10,050	11,832
Utah	44.0	43.5	43.0	6,643	6,394	5,891
Nev.	37.8	37.0	39.0	638	444	429
Wash.	35.7	36.5	40.0	16,683	23,871	28,240
Oreg.	35.2	36.0	32.0	16,331	16,452	14,784
Calif.	38.0	46.0	50.0	64,917	72,956	78,500
U.S.	28.6	31.0	28.8	353,737	427,018	380,416



## SORGHUM GRAIN

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1950-59:	1960	cated	1960			
	1950-59:	1961		1961	1950-59:	1961			
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels			
Ind.	8	24	18	38.8	53.0	55.0			
Ill.	6	13	7	1/50.8	52.0	58.0			
Iowa	71	43	19	1/44.8	55.0	60.0			
Mo.	213	452	246	27.2	45.0	50.0			
S.Dak.	107	180	193	19.0	36.0	35.0			
Nebr.	778	1,705	1,194	25.8	50.5	51.0			
Kans.	2,995	4,174	2,671	20.5	39.0	41.0			
Va.	1/ 9	8	8	1/32.1	38.0	36.0			
N.C.	63	84	55	28.2	36.0	36.0			
S.C.	8	7	7	19.0	23.5	26.0			
Ga.	1/ 24	30	25	1/20.6	24.0	27.0			
Ky.	1/ 24	21	15	1/37.0	44.0	44.0			
Tenn.	28	32	20	24.8	34.0	34.0			
Ala.	27	20	17	19.2	24.0	25.0			
Miss.	17	14	9	21.1	34.0	35.0			
Ark.	53	19	10	21.5	24.0	27.0			
La.	6	6	4	23.8	27.0	27.0			
Okla.	800	779	584	15.8	30.5	32.0			
Texas	5,499	6,804	5,103	25.6	38.0	45.0			
Colo.	372	306	230	14.0	24.0	33.5			
N.Mex.	264	237	180	18.7	37.0	42.0			
Ariz.	83	110	88	48.6	58.0	60.0			
Calif.	160	233	198	52.6	67.0	69.0			
U.S.	11,594	15,301	10,901	23.8	39.8	44.0			
17 Short-time average.									

## BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59			1950-59		
	1961			1961		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	623	600	700	940	100	100
Kans.	249	280	340	670	400	400
Okla.	316	430	400	11,660	7,700	6,800
Texas	296	275	320	7,170	3,200	4,000
Colo.	204	240	300	6,590	5,300	7,600
N.Mex.	239	220	320	5,400	3,600	5,600
U.S.	271	292	333	32,430	20,300	24,500

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1		
	Average	1960	Indi- cated	Average	1960	Indi- cated	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961	1950-59		
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.16	1.28	1.23	672	611	573	81	79	82
N.H.	1.32	1.47	1.40	325	289	265	78	88	84
Vt.	1.47	1.61	1.63	1,180	1,185	1,170	79	81	88
Mass.	1.63	1.79	1.76	433	394	377	73	90	80
R.I.	1.78	2.00	1.90	40	42	40	81	75	84
Conn.	1.79	1.88	1.90	384	330	328	79	90	88
N.Y.	1.75	1.97	2.00	5,495	5,844	5,894	72	75	90
N.J.	1.94	2.16	2.26	443	428	442	71	87	85
Pa.	1.60	1.91	1.91	3,490	3,991	3,989	69	83	84
Ohio	1.62	1.82	1.88	3,824	3,515	3,663	78	82	92
Ind.	1.63	1.87	1.85	2,740	2,546	2,497	81	86	92
Ill.	1.86	2.16	1.99	4,783	4,695	4,020	80	85	89
Mich.	1.58	1.84	1.75	3,480	3,353	3,027	79	87	87
Wis.	2.07	2.55	2.03	8,188	9,891	7,711	80	84	71
Minn.	1.84	2.16	1.83	6,900	7,589	6,703	80	72	70
Iowa	1.90	2.26	2.17	7,180	7,957	7,300	81	92	91
Mo.	1.33	1.57	1.69	4,188	4,417	4,782	70	75	86
N.Dak.	1.02	1.11	.72	3,826	4,298	2,324	72	73	34
S.Dak.	.88	1.10	.87	4,574	5,242	4,408	69	74	62
Nebr.	1.17	1.37	1.24	6,149	6,644	5,985	75	78	79
Kans.	1.52	2.00	2.01	3,368	4,002	3,971	67	83	91
Del.	1.49	1.70	1.80	85	75	79	75	89	77
Md.	1.60	2.04	2.07	695	784	780	74	87	81
Va.	1.26	1.53	1.56	1,672	1,850	1,862	74	86	92
W.Va.	1.31	1.41	1.48	958	916	963	77	89	92
N.C.	1.07	1.19	1.23	1,149	885	867	76	88	92
S.C.	.93	1.12	1.25	490	385	381	67	82	89
Ga.	.86	1.24	1.34	639	565	571	71	81	89
Fla.	1.20	1.51	1.71	132	143	166	82	84	86
Ky.	1.32	1.46	1.58	2,265	2,456	2,561	76	85	94
Tenn.	1.15	1.29	1.38	1,721	1,719	1,756	71	82	91
Ala.	.95	1.13	1.24	654	570	588	69	79	88
Miss.	1.21	1.28	1.40	868	793	863	72	71	88
Ark.	1.11	1.23	1.34	1,031	874	948	70	79	87
La.	1.31	1.41	1.44	507	532	531	78	76	91
Okla.	1.22	1.59	1.54	1,772	2,120	2,178	66	91	88
Texas	1.09	1.20	1.25	1,821	2,166	2,306	57	84	83
Mont.	1.22	1.32	1.14	2,881	2,894	2,537	78	74	47
Idaho	2.44	2.44	2.48	2,849	2,931	3,048	87	82	74
Wyo.	1.22	1.12	1.21	1,360	1,213	1,382	79	60	70
Colo.	1.68	1.83	1.88	2,420	2,634	2,764	70	64	87
N.Mex.	2.40	2.91	2.94	517	629	689	69	87	83
Ariz.	3.08	4.31	3.82	791	1,184	1,078	87	86	75
Utah	2.27	2.23	2.11	1,283	1,260	1,219	78	64	59
Nev.	1.68	1.77	1.77	610	544	516	86	72	74
Wash.	2.00	2.03	2.18	1,622	1,645	1,749	75	70	70
Oreg.	1.83	1.92	1.89	1,835	1,922	1,897	78	79	74
Calif.	3.42	3.67	3.71	6,478	7,139	7,202	79	75	72
U.S.	1.52	1.76	1.68	110,769	118,091	110,950	74	81	83



## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-
	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated
			1961			1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.46	2.00	1.80	13	16	16
N.H.	1.78	2.15	2.05	22	28	29
Vt.	1.92	2.10	2.10	149	227	244
Mass.	2.12	2.35	2.25	74	82	86
R.I.	2.30	2.40	2.40	8	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.45	2.45	114	103	108
N.Y.	2.14	2.40	2.45	1,782	2,381	2,528
N.J.	2.38	2.70	2.80	233	246	255
Pa.	1.94	2.35	2.35	1,204	1,758	1,758
Ohio	1.90	2.10	2.10	1,654	1,657	1,640
Ind.	1.99	2.20	2.15	1,314	1,329	1,247
Ill.	2.34	2.55	2.35	2,809	2,984	2,420
Mich.	1.72	2.00	1.90	2,361	2,548	2,348
Wis.	2.30	2.75	2.20	5,272	7,598	6,079
Minn.	2.28	2.55	2.20	4,630	5,847	5,196
Iowa	2.28	2.55	2.40	4,294	5,337	5,124
Mo.	2.43	2.70	2.85	1,178	1,604	1,761
N.Dak.	1.45	1.40	1.00	1,520	1,765	1,072
S.Dak.	1.40	1.55	1.30	2,314	3,119	2,668
Nebr.	1.96	2.30	2.15	3,612	4,057	3,640
Kans.	1.89	2.60	2.60	2,257	2,647	2,753
Del.	2.19	3.00	3.00	15	15	18
Md.	2.34	3.00	3.00	210	306	294
Va.	2.24	2.50	2.60	460	650	663
W.Va.	1.80	1.90	2.00	222	247	268
N.C.	1.98	2.00	2.15	144	110	99
Ga.	1.89	1.80	2.00	34	38	34
Ky.	2.05	2.30	2.40	532	715	754
Tenn.	1.90	2.05	2.10	284	381	368
Ala.	1.77	1.95	2.10	34	37	38
Miss.	2.02	2.20	2.30	24	22	23
Ark.	2.12	2.40	2.45	100	84	96
La.	2.01	2.20	2.40	47	33	36
Okla.	1.78	2.60	2.30	764	845	920
Texas	2.12	2.30	2.40	498	386	396
Mont.	1.71	1.80	1.60	1,590	1,762	1,582
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.80	2,462	2,582	2,710
Wyo.	1.74	1.55	1.65	736	718	802
Colo.	2.22	2.35	2.40	1,704	1,911	2,009
N.Mex.	3.09	3.70	3.70	447	551	607
Ariz.	3.41	4.80	4.20	687	1,080	974
Utah	2.60	2.50	2.40	1,087	1,098	1,054
Nev.	2.97	2.80	2.80	346	339	339
Wash.	2.34	2.35	2.55	903	966	1,058
Oreg.	2.83	2.85	2.80	853	958	997
Calif.	4.77	5.00	5.00	5,256	5,960	6,020
U.S.	2.20	2.45	2.31	56,254	67,137	63,141

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961
				1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.24	1.35	1.30	537	485	452
N. H.	1.39	1.55	1.45	221	192	173
Vt.	1.52	1.65	1.65	733	686	658
Mass.	1.66	1.75	1.75	263	242	231
R. I.	1.78	2.00	1.85	23	24	22
Conn.	1.76	1.80	1.80	180	173	164
N. Y.	1.65	1.80	1.80	3,199	2,948	2,860
N. J.	1.66	1.85	1.95	148	137	140
Pa.	1.48	1.70	1.70	2,135	2,094	2,094
Ohio	1.47	1.65	1.75	2,038	1,766	1,928
Ind.	1.42	1.65	1.65	1,144	1,010	1,049
Ill.	1.53	1.80	1.70	1,639	1,503	1,406
Mich.	1.38	1.50	1.40	1,045	746	626
Wis.	1.80	2.10	1.60	2,697	2,140	1,467
Minn.	1.49	1.65	1.20	1,176	954	714
Iowa	1.54	1.85	1.80	2,685	2,490	1,987
Mo.	1.14	1.35	1.45	1,107	1,505	1,714
Nebr.	1.22	1.55	1.45	149	155	160
Kans.	1.31	1.65	1.75	128	152	161
Del.	1.50	1.55	1.80	36	29	36
Md.	1.44	1.75	1.80	350	362	394
Va.	1.21	1.45	1.40	503	624	620
W. Va.	1.26	1.35	1.40	490	455	476
N. C.	1.16	1.20	1.25	144	168	179
Ky.	1.28	1.35	1.45	533	612	650
Tenn.	1.15	1.20	1.30	210	253	285
Ala.	1.00	1.00	1.20	40	30	32
Miss.	1.20	1.20	1.25	74	76	75
Ark.	1.14	1.25	1.35	55	90	104
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.30	327	331	337
Idaho	1.40	1.40	1.45	177	169	168
Wyo.	1.12	.95	1.10	145	127	140
Colo.	1.30	1.30	1.40	272	280	295
N. Mex.	1.30	1.45	1.45	15	17	19
Utah	1.64	1.40	1.50	70	63	70
Nev.	1.28	1.25	1.20	54	59	58
Wash.	1.98	1.95	2.00	416	447	462
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.80	288	349	335
U. S.	1.48	1.64	1.60	25,513	23,943	22,741

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.



## LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-
	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated
			1961			1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.24	1.45	1.45	107	107	84
Ill.	1.11	1.15	1.15	120	76	72
Mo.	1.09	1.10	1.20	1,041	604	481
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.40	73	47	35
Del.	1.31	1.45	1.35	23	17	12
Md.	1.30	1.45	1.50	71	55	40
Va.	1.00	1.10	1.20	387	261	256
W.Va.	1.07	1.10	1.10	26	13	11
N.C.	1.00	1.15	1.20	398	298	280
S.C.	.90	1.05	1.20	146	76	70
Ga.	.90	1.00	1.20	119	62	60
Ky.	1.14	1.20	1.35	792	750	802
Tenn.	1.04	1.15	1.25	743	670	656
Ala.	.96	1.05	1.15	120	67	59
Miss.	1.22	1.25	1.40	263	182	196
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.35	387	305	323
La.	1.33	1.60	1.55	93	90	70
Okla.	1.06	1.25	1.25	89	110	108
U.S.	1.08	1.17	1.28	4,998	3,790	3,615

## WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Prelim-	Average	1960	Prelim-
	1950-59		inary	1950-59		inary
			1961			1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	1.30	1.30	1.30	61	26	46
Minn.	1.13	1.20	1.10	769	545	525
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.20	166	205	205
N.Dak.	.82	.90	.60	1,735	1,805	758
S.Dak.	.62	.75	.55	1,902	1,869	1,508
Nebr.	.71	.80	.70	2,150	2,246	1,965
Kans.	1.02	1.30	1.20	640	868	769
Ark.	.98	1.05	1.20	145	116	140
Okla.	1.02	1.30	1.30	396	524	534
Texas	1.00	1.20	1.20	198	418	426
Mont.	.80	.85	.70	562	470	399
Idaho	1.13	1.05	1.05	141	108	103
Wyo.	.82	.75	.80	337	272	319
Colo.	.94	1.05	1.05	304	290	290
N.Mex.	.72	.90	.90	15	20	18
Utah	1.15	1.15	1.00	97	72	73
Nev.	.98	1.00	.90	188	125	94
Wash.	1.30	1.20	1.30	61	49	55
Oreg.	1.13	1.20	1.05	316	335	278
Calif.	1.22	1.15	1.20	151	118	122
U.S.	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,627

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE <sup>1/</sup>

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	866	1,500	---	41	15	---
New York	1,026	1,250	1,280	1,263	1,162	1,126
Michigan	968	1,200	1,280	4,292	6,300	6,579
Total N.E.	979	1,208	1,280	5,596	7,477	7,705
Nebraska	1,558	1,500	1,700	1,029	1,065	1,241
Montana	1,544	1,670	1,650	191	200	214
Idaho	1,741	1,650	1,830	2,338	2,326	2,086
Wyoming	1,385	1,450	1,500	819	928	825
Washington	1,876	1,750	1,850	663	718	500
Total N.W.	1,639	1,592	1,726	5,040	5,237	4,866
Kansas	---	810	1,200	---	122	288
Colorado	822	800	900	1,775	1,736	2,088
New Mexico	475	580	650	149	70	91
Arizona	456	275	---	32	6	---
Utah	422	300	600	34	18	42
Total S.W.	745	775	906	1,990	1,952	2,509
California						
Large Lima	1,648	1,543	1,600	1,120	756	752
Baby Lima	1,681	1,868	1,850	575	467	518
Other	1,224	1,289	1,275	2,390	2,023	2,206
Total Calif.	1,374	1,405	1,402	4,085	3,246	3,476
United States	1,157	1,252	1,317	16,711	17,912	18,556

<sup>1/</sup> Includes beans grown for seed.<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).PEAS, DRY FIELD <sup>1/</sup>

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	1,067	1,110	800	43	56	80
North Dakota	1,017	1,260	900	35	113	81
Idaho	1,266	960	990	1,240	950	1,059
Colorado	872	950	950	74	76	57
Washington	1,217	1,160	1,100	1,737	1,914	2,002
Oregon	1,051	1,100	1,000	116	132	170
United States	1,215	1,088	1,042	3,415	3,241	3,449

<sup>1/</sup> Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).



PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1960	Indicated:	Average:	1960	Indicated
	1950-59:			1950-59:		
			1961			1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,854	1,890	2,000	216,167	196,560	208,000
N. C.	1,502	1,810	1,800	287,302	318,560	316,800
Total (Va.- N. C. area)	1,629	1,840	1,874	505,652	515,120	524,800
S. C.	850	1,150	1,050	10,356	12,650	10,500
Ga.	944	1,240	1,200	510,208	589,000	570,000
Fla.	947	1,200	1,250	53,873	56,400	60,000
Ala.	861	1,135	1,125	199,347	216,785	214,875
Miss.	389	400	450	2,582	2,000	2,250
Total (S. E. area)	917	1,203	1,176	776,366	876,835	857,625
Okla.	760	1,430	1,300	97,126	157,300	150,800
Texas	550	785	780	173,368	223,725	222,300
N. Mex.	1,326	1,740	1,800	7,826	11,136	12,600
Total (S. W. area)	618	977	945	280,584	392,161	385,700
U. S.	979	1,265	1,248	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,768,125

FLAXSEED						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1960	Indi- cated:	Average:	1960	Indi- cated
	1950-59:			1950-59:		
			1961			1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	13.4	14.0	15.0	103	56	45
Minn.	9.8	13.0	11.0	8,657	7,592	5,720
Iowa	13.2	17.5	17.5	384	262	192
N. Dak.	7.4	7.7	5.5	18,479	15,054	8,388
S. Dak.	8.1	8.5	8.5	5,483	5,108	4,344
Texas	6.9	9.5	11.5	501	1,112	1,610
Mont.	7.4	7.0	5.0	380	245	30
Ariz.	1/ 27.9	23.0	---	79	23	---
Calif.	30.8	33.0	36.0	1,395	957	576
U. S.	8.3	9.1	7.7	35,526	30,409	20,905

1/ Short-time average.

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.4	14.6	15.0	239	328	330
Mich.	12.8	13.9	15.5	839	943	1,116
Wis.	10.9	9.3	13.0	92	55	91
Minn.	11.2	12.6	12.5	728	1,018	1,200
N.Dak.	11.0	13.3	12.0	371	564	564
S.Dak.	12.2	12.1	12.0	60	75	109
Nebr.	14.7	17.8	16.0	839	1,226	1,280
Kans.	12.1	17.1	17.0	87	154	178
Mont.	14.0	13.9	15.0	710	841	1,005
Idaho	19.4	18.3	20.5	1,536	1,740	2,501
Wyo.	14.4	15.3	15.5	500	635	790
Colo.	16.2	17.8	16.6	2,036	2,761	2,805
Utah	15.5	17.0	14.5	454	536	362
Wash.	22.8	20.9	22.5	654	782	1,215
Oreg.	23.3	23.2	25.0	412	470	550
Calif. <sup>1/</sup>	20.2	20.3	19.5	3,683	4,198	4,504
Other States	14.7	16.1	17.0	85	95	90
U.S.	16.4	17.2	17.1	13,324	16,421	18,690

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.3	21.9	24.5	5,634	6,109	7,178
Florida	35.5	31.8	36.0	1,376	1,612	2,124
U.S.	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302



## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Pounds	Pounds	Average		Pounds	Pounds	Production	
		Average 1950-59	1960			1950-59	1960			Average 1950-59	1960
						1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds			1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>Class 1, Flue-cured:</b>											
Virginia	11	1,380	1,590	1,650	1,650	122,834	111,300				116,325
North Carolina	11	1,298	1,630	1,650	1,650	298,762	291,770				298,650
Total Old Belt	11	1,321	1,619	1,650	1,650	421,596	403,070				414,975
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,517	1,980	1,900	1,900	439,487	441,540				427,500
North Carolina	13	1,504	1,920	1,900	1,900	110,476	106,560				106,400
South Carolina	13	1,509	1,845	1,850	1,850	159,300	147,600				149,850
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,507	1,876	1,870	1,870	269,776	254,160				256,250
Georgia	14	1,315	1,845	1,925	1,925	116,590	129,150				134,750
Florida	14	1,258	1,595	1,865	1,865	22,426	22,011				25,737
Alabama	14	1,112	1,530	1,500	1,500	551	704				690
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,304	1,802	1,913	1,913	139,568	151,865				161,171
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,420	1,808	1,806	1,806	1,270,427	1,250,635				1,259,902
<b>Class 2, Fire-cured:</b>											
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,226	1,220	1,375	1,375	10,756	8,906				10,312
Kentucky	22	1,242	1,360	1,450	1,450	9,883	7,888				8,990
Tennessee	22	1,406	1,455	1,575	1,575	24,912	19,206				22,050
Total Hockinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,356	1,426	1,537	1,537	34,795	27,094				31,040
Kentucky	23	1,164	1,380	1,475	1,475	9,275	7,866				9,145
Tennessee	23	1,184	1,315	1,450	1,450	2,154	1,578				1,865
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,167	1,369	1,471	1,471	11,429	9,444				11,030
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,269	1,369	1,488	1,488	56,979	45,444				52,382
<b>Class 3, Air-cured:</b>											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	1,474	1,595	1,550	1,550	16,403	14,514				14,880
Indiana	31	1,509	1,565	1,650	1,650	12,816	10,955				12,210
Missouri	31	1,234	1,625	1,500	1,500	4,600	4,712				4,650
Virginia	31	1,837	2,015	2,100	2,100	21,812	20,553				23,100
West Virginia	31	1,448	1,485	1,500	1,500	4,008	3,712				3,900
North Carolina	31	1,664	1,940	1,975	1,975	19,802	18,430				20,342
Kentucky	31	1,460	1,625	1,625	1,625	359,664	320,125				339,625
Tennessee	31	1,488	1,595	1,675	1,675	103,971	91,712				103,850
Total Burley Belt	31	1,469	1,639	1,659	1,659	543,159	484,713				522,551
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	841	875	875	875	37,492	32,812				33,250
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,417	1,553	1,575	1,575	580,651	517,525				555,807

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Pounds		Pounds		Average		Production	
		Average 1950-59	1960	Average 1950-59	1961	Average 1950-59	1961	Average 1950-59	1961		
3B Dark Air-cured											
Kentucky	35	1,336	1,400	1,525	1,525	12,864		1,000	1,000	9,380	10,675
Tennessee	35	1,363	1,420	1,500	1,500	3,947				2,840	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	1,342	1,405	1,519	1,519	16,842				12,220	13,675
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,228	1,400	1,450	1,450	8,231				6,020	6,380
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,010	995	1,050	1,050	3,113				1,791	2,205
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,260	1,353	1,436	1,436	28,185		1,000	1,000	20,031	22,260
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,592	1,700	1,700	1,700	47,682				52,700	52,700
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,473	1,525	1,700	1,700	6,904				6,558	7,490
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,580	1,679	1,700	1,700	54,585				59,258	60,190
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,685	1,715	1,600	1,600	10,650				3,602	3,040
Massachusetts	52	1,885	1,960	1,875	1,875	6,502				2,548	1,688
Connecticut	52	1,797	1,880	1,900	1,900	1,894				658	475
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,867	1,943	1,881	1,881	8,396				3,206	2,163
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,554	1,600	1,625	1,625	8,590				9,120	9,425
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,518	1,500	1,520	1,520	13,791				13,350	12,920
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,622	1,595	1,586	1,586	17,415		1,000	1,000	29,278	27,548
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	1,273	1,440	1,125	1,125	2,302				3,024	2,250
Connecticut	61	1,205	1,420	1,375	1,375	7,513				8,946	8,112
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,220	1,425	1,312	1,312	9,815				11,970	10,362
Georgia	62	1,242	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,976				1,976	1,824
Florida	62	1,270	1,500	1,520	1,520	5,124				7,050	6,688
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,264	1,504	1,520	1,520	6,500				9,026	8,512
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,237	1,458	1,398	1,398	15,315				20,996	18,874
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,531	1,610	1,609	1,609	112,480				109,532	106,602
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total Louisiana Perique	72	625	1,000	1,075	1,075	173				320	247
UNITED STATES											
All	All	1,418	1,703	1,710	1,710	2,048,896				1,943,487	1,997,200

1/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.



## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,213	1,970	1,420	1,900
New Hampshire	1,215	1,630	1,050	1,400
Vermont	908	1,000	1,030	840
Massachusetts	2,557	3,000	2,250	2,850
Rhode Island	173	210	120	170
Connecticut	1,323	1,490	1,050	1,450
New York	17,525	20,000	17,500	23,000
New Jersey	2,866	3,500	2,500	3,000
Pennsylvania	6,955	10,500	7,000	9,800
Delaware	315	360	250	300
Maryland	1,268	1,660	1,300	1,500
Virginia	9,743	10,900	10,200	10,200
West Virginia	4,744	6,300	4,700	5,700
North Carolina	1,490	1,700	2,500	2,250
<u>Total Eastern States</u>	<u>52,294</u>	<u>64,220</u>	<u>52,870</u>	<u>64,360</u>
Central States:				
Ohio	3,188	3,300	3,700	3,300
Indiana	1,461	1,880	1,900	1,350
Illinois	2,403	2,300	2,100	2,250
Michigan	10,260	13,500	11,300	14,500
Wisconsin	1,295	1,640	1,470	1,800
Minnesota	261	335	280	350
Iowa	193	300	160	360
Missouri	922	1,090	1,250	1,450
Nebraska	52	68	65	3/
Kansas	220	230	210	230
Kentucky	306	310	460	355
Tennessee	298	300	430	300
Arkansas	272	170	300	180
<u>Total Central States</u>	<u>21,132</u>	<u>25,423</u>	<u>23,625</u>	<u>26,425</u>
Western States:				
Montana	70	44	20	50
Idaho	1,412	1,350	500	1,150
Colorado	1,154	4/800	800	1,300
New Mexico	553	480	280	370
Utah	392	360	230	200
Washington	24,100	21,700	4/19,500	19,400
Oregon	2,260	2,030	1,800	1,700
California	8,481	10,440	8,890	10,200
<u>Total Western States</u>	<u>38,421</u>	<u>37,204</u>	<u>32,020</u>	<u>34,370</u>
<u>United States</u>	<u>111,848</u>	<u>126,847</u>	<u>108,515</u>	<u>125,155</u>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Maine, 39; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 25; Connecticut, 82; New York, 700; New Jersey, 270; Pennsylvania, 250; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 63; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 15.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Colorado, 9; 1960-Washington, 100.

## PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	11	20	23	12
Mass.	88	135	140	85
R.I.	14	14	14	10
Conn.	138	165	175	120
N.Y.	1,034	740	680	650
N.J.	1,934	2,300	2,800	1,700
Pa.	2,595	2,750	2,900	2,200
Ohio	934	700	1,020	950
Ind.	340	400	450	415
Ill.	904	850	750	910
Mich.	2,942	3,500	3,300	3,500
Mo.	428	350	420	500
Kans.	113	99	165	140
Del.	91	50	50	35
Md.	456	483	520	420
Va.	1,376	1,400	1,650	1,500
W.Va.	680	660	750	750
N.C.	1,072	1,100	1,300	1,500
S.C.	3,689	2/5,900	5,600	6,800
Ga.	2,669	2/4,600	2/5,000	5,200
Ky.	201	250	285	220
Tenn.	174	170	175	190
Ala.	600	1,050	1,250	1,450
Miss.	299	270	310	352
Ark.	1,428	1,830	1,950	1,500
La.	82	150	145	145
Okla.	196	135	183	100
Texas	526	640	750	650
Idaho	289	280	300	280
Colo.	1,650	2/1,830	710	2,000
N.Mex.	133	75	10	3/
Utah	475	420	180	220
Wash.	1,456	2,170	2/2,030	1,700
Oreg.	404	500	410	430
Calif., Freestone	11,330	13,668	12,418	13,126
Total Above	40,762	49,654	48,813	49,760
Calif., Clingstone 4/	22,368	2/25,377	2/25,502	27,502
U.S.	63,130	75,031	74,315	77,262

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250; 1960-Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1959-South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 200; Colorado, 107; California, Clingstone, 1,417; 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1950-59, 536,800; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 660,000.



## PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59			1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	53	55	35	60
N. Y.	549	650	525	725
Pa.	146	125	110	115
Ohio	103	75	67	2/
Ill.	92	45	35	2/
Mich.	1,041	1,400	1,250	1,500
Mo.	81	50	45	2/
Va.	55	17	20	2/
W. Va.	46	28	45	2/
N. C.	72	25	55	2/
Ga.	128	80	72	2/
Ky.	52	30	35	2/
Tenn.	79	55	50	2/
Ala.	76	61	85	2/
Miss.	90	53	70	2/
Ark.	58	50	50	2/
Ia.	50	50	55	2/
Okla.	50	42	36	2/
Texas	132	150	145	145
Idaho	82	60	50	70
Colo.	206	235	30	245
Utah	223	140	3/ 200	130
Wash.	5,018	3/ 4,080	3/ 3,130	4,300
Oreg.	5,285	3/ 5,110	3/ 4,300	4,600
Calif.	15,343	16,876	15,126	14,335
U. S.	29,220	29,542	25,621	26,225

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Average			
	1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated
				1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	125,462	102,000	78,250	107,500
Bartlett	88,775	71,500	47,500	75,000
Other	36,688	30,500	30,750	32,500
Oreg., all	132,125	127,750	107,500	115,000
Bartlett	54,075	52,000	45,750	52,500
Other	78,050	75,750	61,750	62,500
Calif., all	368,200	405,000	363,000	344,000
Bartlett	326,800	366,000	331,000	310,000
Other	41,400	39,000	32,000	34,000
3 States, all	625,788	634,750	548,750	566,500
Bartlett	469,650	489,500	424,250	437,500
Other	156,138	145,250	124,500	129,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959 - Washington, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	83,250	91,000	122,000	122,000
New Jersey	1,210	800	950	1,000
Pennsylvania	24,140	28,000	33,500	34,000
Ohio	15,030	13,100	15,200	16,000
Indiana	920	600	700	2/
Illinois	1,275	600	450	2/
Michigan	42,700	56,500	65,000	32,500
Iowa	1,540	800	600	600
Missouri	3,580	3,600	4,100	3,700
Kansas	670	400	400	2/
Virginia	631	250	270	2/
North Carolina	1,570	900	950	1,000
South Carolina	1,340	1,800	2,400	2,800
Georgia	1,365	950	1,200	1,200
Arkansas	6,980	7,700	7,800	6,000
Arizona	4,770	10,200	8,070	8,980
Washington	39,610	57,500	38,400	50,000
Oregon	895	1,000	650	2/
California, all	2,705,400	2,861,000	2,694,000	2,950,000
Wine varieties	580,500	580,000	511,000	500,000
Table varieties	561,000	532,000	560,000	500,000
Raisin varieties	1,563,900	1,749,000	1,623,000	1,950,000
Raisins <sup>3/</sup>	209,300	223,000	194,000	---
Not dried	726,700	857,000	847,000	---
United States	2,937,176	3,136,700	2,996,640	3,229,780

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

<sup>3/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.



## APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>APRICOTS:</b>				
California	181,900	210,000	230,000	180,000
Washington	11,370	2/ 13,300	2/ 10,200	8,300
Utah	5,530	7,100	2,900	3,000
United States:	198,800	230,400	243,100	191,300
<b>PLUMS:</b>				
Michigan	6,360	6,800	7,000	7,000
California	80,300	2/ 93,000	2/ 82,000	84,000
United States:	86,660	99,800	89,000	91,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>				
Idaho	20,240	22,600	10,600	20,000
Washington	17,510	2/ 22,500	2/ 10,100	18,500
Oregon	42,740	44,000	4,000	23,000
California 3/	151,000	139,000	139,000	138,000
United States:	457,990	436,600	372,200	406,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960, California, 5,000; Prunes, 1959, Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruits (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1959—1,000; 1960—530; Plums, 1959—3,000; 1960—2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1959—1,000; 1960—225.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>AVOCADOS:</b>						
Florida	59	55	70	9,510	1,800	4,400
<b>FIGS:</b>						
California						
Dried				2/24,710	2/16,800	---
Not dried	83	81	82	11,260	8,500	---
<b>NECTARINES:</b>						
California	3/79	88	83	22,320	44,000	---
<b>OLIVES:</b>						
California	55	72	54	47,900	65,000	---
<b>ALMONDS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	43,560	53,000	70,000
<b>FILBERTS:</b>						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,420	8,400	10,000
Washington	--	--	--	532	550	630
United States:	--	--	--	7,952	8,950	10,630
<b>WALNUTS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	66,670	70,300	70,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,060	2,500	5,800
United States:	--	--	--	72,730	72,800	75,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Short-time average.

PECANS						
State	Improved varieties 1/			Production		
	Average			Wild and seedling pecans		
	1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,696	1,720	2,000	254	480	300
S.C.	3,727	4,100	7,000	744	1,100	2,000
Ga.	31,760	29,500	55,000	6,850	8,200	12,000
Fla.	2,809	900	2,400	1,970	900	1,600
Ala.	15,210	13,300	29,000	3,170	4,000	6,000
Miss.	4,496	8,500	9,500	5,059	9,300	10,500
Ark.	1,010	2,100	1,000	4,200	8,400	3,500
La.	3,290	4,500	3,000	12,950	10,500	20,000
Okla.	1,377	3,000	2,000	15,863	38,000	20,000
Texas	5,097	4,600	6,000	27,173	26,400	33,000
N.Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700	---	---	---
U.S.	74,088	80,220	120,600	78,234	107,280	108,900

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,950	2,200	2,300
S.C.	4,471	5,200	9,000
Ga.	38,610	37,700	67,000
Fla.	4,779	1,800	4,000
Ala.	18,380	17,300	35,000
Miss.	9,555	17,800	20,000
Ark.	5,210	10,500	4,500
La.	16,240	15,000	23,000
Okla.	17,240	41,000	22,000
Texas	32,270	31,000	39,000
N.Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700
U.S.	152,322	187,500	229,500

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES				
State	Production 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	559,400	540,000	805,000	510,000
N.J.	90,600	94,000	86,000	100,000
Wis.	297,300	461,000	379,000	425,000
Wash.	61,450	105,000	42,700	115,000
Oreg.	31,160	51,700	28,000	48,000
U.S.	1,039,910	1,251,700	1,340,700	1,198,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



## CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, September 1 (New Crop)

Condition-Percent				Condition-Percent			
Crop and State		Average:	1960:	Crop and State		Average:	1960:
		1950-59:	1961			1950-59:	1961
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES <sup>1/</sup>				Fla., All		65	75
Calif.	71	57	50	Seedless	67	75	66
Fla.				Other	63	74	58
Temple	--	67	74	Texas	48	78	75
Other	--	75	67	Ariz.	76	73	82
Texas	57	81	80	Calif., All	75	72	78
Ariz.	72	66	79	D.V.	80	75	91
La.	63	70	88	Other	73	69	70
Total Above varieties	--	--	--	U.S., All Grapefruit	63	75	65
VALENCIA ORANGES				LEMONS:			
Calif.	73	75	67	Calif.	74	57	71
Fla.	70	72	71	Ariz.	63	51	81
Texas	54	74	80	Total Lemons	75	57	71
Ariz.	74	71	83	LIMES:			
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	Fla.	68	79	84
ALL ORANGES:				TANGELOS:			
Calif.	72	66	60	Fla.	--	63	71
Fla.	70	73	69	TANGERINES:			
Texas	56	78	80	Fla.	63	72	59
Ariz.	72	69	81				
La.	63	70	88				
U. S., All Oranges	71	71	67				

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

<sup>1/</sup> Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961	Yield per harv. acre Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961	Production Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt. Cwt.	Cwt. Cwt.	Cwt. Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>WINTER:</b>									
Fla.	13.3	10.0	9.6	153	110	135	2,027	1,100	1,296
Calif.	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220	2,300	2,164	3,058
<b>Total Winter</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>4,354</b>
<b>EARLY SPRING:</b>									
Fla.-Hastings	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	190	2,971	2,850	3,990
-Other	4.6	4.5	3.4	110	130	140	507	585	476
Texas	1.9	.9	1.0	57	60	170	79	54	170
<b>Total E. Spring</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>4,636</b>
<b>LATE SPRING:</b>									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.2	14.7	13.3	125	150	150	1,766	2,205	1,995
Other Counties	9.7	4.0	3.8	73	110	100	714	440	380
S. C.	9.7	6.5	6.0	82	85	85	789	552	510
Ga.	2.2	.5	.4	59	64	67	131	32	27
Ala.-Baldwin	17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110	1,867	2,170	1,364
-Other	10.0	6.5	9.0	56	62	100	530	403	900
Miss.	9.4	4.0	3.8	43	51	50	386	204	190
Ark.	11.6	5.5	5.2	51	65	62	581	358	322
Ia.	9.2	4.0	3.8	43	53	52	388	212	198
Okla.	4.7	1.8	1.7	53	65	62	241	117	105
Texas	10.0	7.0	6.3	51	70	75	490	490	472
Ariz.	5.6	9.8	10.3	234	240	260	1,312	2,352	2,678
Calif.	55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305	14,829	16,916	17,842
<b>Total L. Spring</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>24,024</b>	<b>26,451</b>	<b>26,983</b>
<b>EARLY SUMMER:</b>									
Mo.	9.8	5.0	4.5	71	90	90	673	450	405
Kans.	3.7	2.3	2.8	61	85	90	221	196	252
Del.	7.5	9.8	10.0	165	220	215	1,320	2,156	2,150
Md.	3.6	3.4	3.2	106	145	135	376	493	432
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.2	23.0	24.0	124	170	170	2,510	3,910	4,080
-Norfolk	3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	150	330	176	180
-Other	7.3	4.0	3.8	65	60	70	470	240	266
N. C.	11.6	7.0	7.0	66	110	120	753	770	840
Ga.	2.8	.9	.8	40	40	50	108	36	40
Ky.	16.4	10.9	10.4	61	72	65	974	785	676
Tenn.	15.6	9.0	9.0	63	80	80	956	720	720
Texas	7.5	11.3	12.7	148	170	165	1,093	1,921	2,096
Calif.	9.8	9.6	9.3	264	290	310	2,580	2,784	2,883
<b>Total E. Summer</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>12,363</b>	<b>14,637</b>	<b>15,020</b>
<b>LATE SUMMER:</b>									
Mass.	2.4	2.2	2.1	158	215	195	379	473	410
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	141	190	170	191	266	238
N. Y.-L. I.	20.4	11.6	12.0	209	270	250	4,190	3,132	3,000
N. J.	24.2	18.5	18.0	179	240	230	4,271	4,440	4,140
Pa.	5.3	4.0	3.8	146	205	205	760	820	779
Ohio	7.8	5.2	5.2	140	175	165	1,068	910	858
Ind.	5.6	3.3	3.2	121	185	145	664	610	464
Ill.	5.0	3.1	3.1	73	80	85	342	248	264
Mich.	7.0	6.9	7.1	105	125	150	729	862	1,065
Wis.	20.0	19.5	21.5	135	170	170	2,709	3,315	3,655



## POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-
	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L. SUMMER--Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	5.4	6.3	6.1	132	155	160	711	976	976
Nebr.	6.6	3.9	3.9	101	145	150	556	566	585
Md.	2.8	1.8	1.8	75	105	105	210	189	189
Va.	4.8	3.0	2.6	72	65	80	343	195	208
N. Va.	12.7	10.0	9.0	66	73	67	832	730	603
N. C.	4.3	2.8	2.8	84	105	120	356	294	336
Idaho	9.6	11.0	11.4	220	210	230	2,128	2,310	2,622
Colo.	10.8	11.8	11.5	224	205	190	2,432	2,419	2,185
N. Mex.	1.6	2.3	3.4	118	185	160	214	426	544
Wash.	17.9	20.0	23.0	268	290	285	4,834	5,800	6,555
Oreg.	10.8	13.0	13.0	211	230	240	2,271	2,990	3,120
Calif.	12.1	8.9	8.6	269	290	285	3,246	2,581	2,451
Total L. Summer	198.5	170.5	174.5	170.8	202.7	202.0	33,636	34,552	35,247
FALL:									
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	253	229	235	34,630	33,663	33,840
N. H.	2.8	1.7	1.6	167	185	180	454	314	288
Vt.	3.5	2.4	2.4	149	175	165	514	420	396
Mass.	5.2	5.3	5.1	167	225	200	868	1,192	1,020
R. I.	3.6	4.4	4.1	208	260	225	750	1,144	922
Conn.	7.3	6.7	6.2	195	235	230	1,401	1,574	1,426
N. Y.-L. I.	30.1	33.4	32.0	219	270	260	6,649	9,018	8,320
-Upstate	48.2	42.0	44.0	174	195	220	8,314	8,190	9,680
Pa.	50.5	36.0	35.2	159	190	190	7,811	6,840	6,688
8 Eastern-Fall	288.5	278.9	274.6	213.2	223.6	227.9	61,392	62,355	62,580
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.3	154	195	195	2,180	2,204	2,204
Ind.	5.6	4.0	4.2	198	245	210	1,112	980	882
Mich.	51.6	39.5	41.0	130	164	175	6,531	6,478	7,175
Wis.	33.2	32.5	33.5	143	185	180	4,706	6,012	6,030
Minn.	77.8	99.0	114.0	112	125	110	8,714	12,375	12,540
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	86	120	135	562	444	540
N. Dak.	94.0	112.0	119.0	116	128	110	10,962	14,336	13,090
S. Dak.	10.3	6.9	6.8	82	85	90	850	586	612
Nebr.	18.8	11.2	10.9	154	185	185	2,883	2,072	2,016
9 Central-Fall	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	130.8	38,501	45,487	45,089
Mont.	9.2	8.2	7.5	138	140	150	1,269	1,148	1,125
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	190	182	205	31,043	40,768	54,120
Wyo.	4.6	4.2	4.0	137	160	170	630	672	680
Colo.	43.4	44.2	49.5	191	215	205	8,301	9,503	10,148
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	155	170	165	1,575	1,462	1,485
Nev.	1.5	1.0	1.1	198	220	220	306	220	242
Wash.	15.1	15.0	19.0	238	285	270	3,633	4,275	5,130
Oreg.	25.2	22.0	24.0	236	220	245	5,970	4,840	5,880
Calif.	16.6	19.6	20.8	246	220	275	4,064	4,312	5,720
9 Western-Fall	287.4	346.8	398.9	196.5	193.8	211.9	56,792	67,200	84,530
Total Fall	888.3	945.8	1,018.2	176.3	185.1	188.8	156,685	175,042	192,199
U. S.	1,429.3		1,474.8		184.3		234,592		278,439
		1,396.9		164.6		188.8		257,435	

## POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1962 CROP

Group and State	Average 1951-60		Acreage planted		1962 as per-
	Acreage	Yield per	1961	Indicated	cent of 1961
	planted	planted acre			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	Cwt.	acres	acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	14.1	144	10.2	8.5	83
California	14.4	164	13.9	15.0	108
Total	28.5	153.5	24.1	23.5	97.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N.J.	88	105	105	1,377	1,470	1,470
Mo.	64	100	95	128	120	104
Kans.	54	80	80	59	104	104
Md.	109	135	135	530	540	459
Va.	84	112	96	1,453	2,072	1,613
N.C.	64	90	88	2,544	2,160	1,936
S.C.	51	57	56	1,177	456	448
Ga.	52	64	71	1,129	832	923
Fla.	46	45	50	159	90	80
Ky.	55	62	60	265	143	132
Tenn.	60	87	88	664	478	440
Ala.	46	57	58	832	570	551
Miss.	50	58	65	1,131	870	949
Ark.	51	77	75	314	300	270
La.	58	62	63	4,791	3,100	3,150
Okla.	50	65	64	123	117	122
Texas	49	80	70	1,246	1,200	1,190
N.Mex.	1/105	88	100	1/147	114	170
Calif.	73	75	80	859	900	1,040
U.S.	59.2	77.1	75.2	18,898	15,636	15,151

1/ 1959 only.

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,935	1,880	1,800	3,797	6,016	5,760
Wash.	1,660	1,620	1,570	24,904	1/26,568	20,567
Oreg.	1,201	1,310	1,320	9,313	2/ 5,895	3,960
Calif.	1,534	1,470	1,450	10,590	7,497	5,655
U.S.	1,538	1,575	1,549	48,604	45,976	35,942

1/ Includes 324,000 pounds not harvested because of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 262,000 pounds paid for but not harvested.



State and division	August Egg Production							
	Number of layers		Eggs per 100		Total eggs produced			
	on hand during August:		layers		During August : Jan.-August incl.			
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,188	3,540	1,724	1,727	55	61	495	516
N.H.	1,392	1,336	1,711	1,767	24	24	215	207
Vt.	697	650	1,829	1,882	13	12	110	100
Mass.	3,008	2,798	1,804	1,742	54	49	443	412
R.I.	366	340	1,736	1,752	6	6	50	48
Conn.	3,111	2,874	1,776	1,745	55	50	429	394
N.Y.	8,534	8,252	1,804	1,779	154	147	1,269	1,163
N.J.	9,950	10,026	1,646	1,680	164	168	1,393	1,310
Pa.	15,358	14,998	1,772	1,773	273	266	2,387	2,250
N.Atl.	45,604	44,814	1,750	1,747	798	783	6,791	6,400
Ohio	11,086	10,584	1,798	1,739	199	184	1,687	1,546
Ind.	10,599	10,003	1,817	1,826	193	183	1,727	1,606
Ill.	10,764	10,016	1,742	1,699	188	170	1,665	1,559
Mich.	6,523	6,279	1,736	1,767	113	111	981	918
Wis.	8,446	8,289	1,742	1,767	147	146	1,381	1,301
E.N.Cent.	47,418	45,171	1,771	1,758	840	794	7,441	6,930
Minn.	14,085	14,191	1,758	1,739	248	247	2,470	2,398
Iowa	18,952	18,232	1,779	1,767	337	322	3,356	3,133
Mo.	8,008	7,410	1,615	1,662	129	123	1,210	1,178
N.Dak.	2,009	1,997	1,575	1,596	32	32	304	306
S.Dak.	6,446	6,446	1,699	1,764	110	114	1,057	1,032
Nebr.	8,099	7,513	1,711	1,693	139	127	1,318	1,248
Kans.	5,959	5,167	1,699	1,686	101	87	956	847
W.N.Cent.	63,558	60,956	1,724	1,726	1,096	1,052	10,671	10,142
Del.	674	634	1,531	1,556	10	10	92	88
Md.	1,554	1,346	1,612	1,643	25	22	235	201
Va.	5,240	5,398	1,699	1,699	89	92	764	771
W.Va.	1,862	1,764	1,696	1,699	32	30	273	262
N.C.	9,523	9,917	1,674	1,699	159	168	1,402	1,416
S.C.	3,763	4,056	1,736	1,662	65	67	546	587
Ga.	10,349	11,033	1,724	1,748	178	193	1,504	1,571
Fla.	4,715	5,027	1,810	1,841	85	93	691	755
S.Atl.	37,680	39,175	1,706	1,723	643	675	5,507	5,651
Ky.	4,556	4,560	1,581	1,544	72	70	634	642
Tenn.	4,874	4,654	1,553	1,550	76	72	682	624
Ala.	6,148	6,527	1,686	1,705	104	111	885	916
Miss.	5,989	6,682	1,587	1,575	95	105	796	846
Ark.	4,450	5,486	1,581	1,680	70	92	638	704
La.	2,677	2,632	1,507	1,534	40	40	358	353
Okla.	2,866	2,885	1,562	1,587	45	46	452	419
Texas	11,342	13,188	1,624	1,655	184	218	1,694	1,806
S.Cent.	42,902	46,614	1,599	1,618	686	754	6,139	6,310
Mont.	928	875	1,686	1,668	16	15	142	137
Idaho	1,158	1,184	1,786	1,782	21	21	181	178
Wyo.	276	268	1,649	1,779	5	5	41	38
Colo.	1,286	1,252	1,702	1,661	22	21	200	178
N.Mex.	672	745	1,643	1,736	11	13	93	103
Ariz.	715	675	1,714	1,637	12	11	110	98
Utah	1,300	1,243	1,860	1,876	24	23	213	206
Nev.	63	66	1,606	1,628	1	1	8	8
Wash.	4,490	4,582	1,928	1,928	87	88	701	709
Oreg.	2,571	2,730	1,851	1,817	48	50	403	419
Calif.	25,762	28,422	1,894	1,903	488	541	3,752	4,138
West.	39,221	42,042	1,874	1,877	735	789	5,844	6,212
U.S.	276,383	278,772	1,736	1,739	4,798	4,847	42,393	41,645

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